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Repatriation Plan Started For Mexicans

Los Angeles Already Has Fund for All Who Ask Return to Native Soil

Movement Is Pushed

County Charity Department Seeks to Cut Tremendous Cost of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mexicans on relief here are being encouraged to take up California's standing offer on repatriation.

The county charities department, which has borne the brunt of the Mexican welfare burden for many years, is leading the movement to let Mexicans know that there is $80 in the state treasury for every family that asks to be returned to its native soil.

Welfare of Mexicans has been a major problem in Los Angeles County, reputed to be the largest center of Mexican population outside of Mexico City. The 1930 census showed 64,063 families here out of the total of 652,676 for all residents.

Inaugurated Policy

In 1931, Rex Thomson, superintendent of county charities, inaugurated the policy of repatriating any and all Mexican aliens who applied for the service. At that time it was the exclusive province of the county to account for the whole relief load of employables and unemployables When federal administration entered the picture, employables were segregated in November of 1934 and placed under the state relief administration.

This "home rule" loss stopped the repatriation process almost entirely, for its local character apparently was overlooked by the State. State funds were not considered appropriate to use to send the willing Mexicans across the border.

Relief Credit

To supplement federal funds, the State Legislature engineered a $48,000,000 unemployment relief credit for the 1935-37 biennium. And at a May, 1935, session the State Relief Commission ruled that repatriation be effected at a minimum cost, that it be done on a case-work basis in order to reduce the probability of an early return to this country by the client, and that no undue pressure be brought to bear on the client to secure his consent to repatriation.

Today the Works Progress Administration reports 11,300 employable Mexicans certified for work. Of these, 7100 are actually busy earning their average of $55 a month, while the rest, in process of transfer, are still receiving budget care through the Los Angeles County Administration, the dole agency.

In addition, Superintendent Thomson reports that 1600 Mexican families are classified as unemployables in his department. All relief agencies use the figure 3.4 as the average number of individuals in each family or case, although Mexican families are more numerous.

16,000 Transported

Since he started the repatriation movement in 1931, Mr. Thomson estimates that 16,000 individuals have been transported across the line at an average cost of $80 per family.

In a recent clarification of policy, Mr. Thomson found that no federal funds, through the Works Progress Administration, were available for this purpose, although state funds were appropriated. However, on June 1 more than $3,000,000 had been advanced from the $24,000,000 allocated for the second biennium year beginning July 1.

Los Angeles opinion, while recognizing the potential and actual labor service of its Mexican colony, has been forced to promote repatriation because of the disproportionate relief burden inherent in its climatic attractions to indigents as well as other factors. Citizens and taxpayers look at the $80 expense as insignificant in the face of the reduced relief load and the adjustment of labor supply.

Mexico Welcomes

How does Mexico view the return of its natives? Homesteads similar to federal rural settlements and subsistence projects await the bronzed emigrants, says Mr. Thomson. He has made several trips to official headquarters in Mexico City to obtain as much co-operation as possible to meet the emergency. He reports that as yet the Mexican Government cannot participate in the financial costs of the exodus but that its welcome is sincere and its care and opportunity adequate.

Practically all the repatriated individuals have been employables, largely in the unskilled classifications. The skilled appear highly satisfied with American opportunities and are awaiting the breaks. Another factor accounting for the reticence of eligibles to apply for train tickets is the comparatively higher level of both dole and security keep—more attractive than the vision of renewed peon existence south of the Rio Grande.

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Italy and Germany Sign Aviation Pact

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 26

GERMANY and Italy today signed a 10-year civil aviation pact.

The agreement regulates the operation of existing passenger services between the two countries and also provides for extensions.

Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Undersecretary of the Italian Air Ministry, signed on behalf of Italy.

Substitute Plan For Rail Pensions Voided by Court

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court today declared the Government's 1935 railroad retirement plan was unconstitutional.

He ruled that both the rail pension law and its companion tax measure were "inseparable parts" of a single scheme, unconstitutional under prior rulings of the Supreme Court.

The ruling was made in a suit filed by class one railroads and other railway enterprises to prevent the legislation from becoming effective July 1.

Challenged by Carriers

This injunction suit was brought by 131 first-class carriers and 289 lesser enterprises. They attacked both the retirement act and its companion revenue measure, which sought to lay a 3½ per cent tax on rail wages and an equal levy on company pay rolls.

Both of these statutes were enacted last year after the Supreme Court invalidated the 1934 retirement law, which included both tax and pension provisions.

The 1935 Retirement Act was designed to set up a permanent pension system for railway workers over 65 years old. First annuity payments under it were scheduled to be made July 1.

Law Called Discriminatory

The Revenue Act authorized taxes for one year only. It called for total contributions of $120,000,000 from both railroads and employees. The carriers were to make their first quarterly payment of $15,000,000 on June 30.

In hearings leading up to today's decision, Jacob Aronson, member of a committee of railroad lawyers, contended the two loans were "a thinly disguised substitute for the invalid 1934 law." He also argued that the tax act violated the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution by singling out "a particular group of employers to bear an arbitrary and crushing burden."

Charles M. Hay and Walter Pollak, special assistants to the Attorney General, contended the retirement plan would relieve unemployment and improve railway efficiency by removing older men from the service.

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Negus Cheered At Geneva As Council Opens

'Leader of a Lost Cause' Reminds the Powers of Sanctions' Collapse

Aided, Then Deserted

GENEVA, June 26 (AP)—A tumultuous welcome, unprecedented in League of Nations history, was given Haile Selassie today.

Thousands of residents of Geneva massed at the railroad station when the train carrying the Negus, together with many statesmen, arrived.

Dressed in a gray silk cape and wearing a fedora hat, the Emperor of Ethiopia acknowledged the greeting with stately nods.

The Council convened in private session late in the day with an Ethiopian delegation present. Haile Selassie did not attend the closed meeting.

Anthony Eden, acting as President of the Council, received a letter from Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, saying Italy was unable to attend the present meeting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 26—The presence of Haile Selassie, who arrived here by the same train as British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, puts the Council of the League of Nations in an embarrassing position as its momentous session opens today.

The very attendance of the Negus of Ethiopia is a silent reminder, even without the enforcement of a verbal declaration, of the unhappy handling of the Ethiopian cause.

A Pathetic Figure

If the Negus is a victim of Italy, he is no less a victim of those who encouraged him to refuse to compromise until all was lost, and then deserted him. He is a pathetic figure in this gathering of statesmen from many countries, all members of the same peace organization.

Even permission to enter Switzerland to make a final protest to the League is conditional, since it has been conveyed to him that he must not stay unless he chooses to renounce his rank and accept Swiss hospitality as a monarch in retirement.

Wait for Argentina

From all quarters statements in favor of raising sanctions pour in. The so-called neutrals have resigned themselves to the inevitability of this move, though reserving the question of recognition of a new status in Ethiopia until Argentina has presented her argument.

The Little Entente is unanimous in asserting it merely acquiesced in Franco-British policy. Russia early developed the thesis that sanctions should be everything or nothing, and as they are ineffective they cannot be maintained. Poland and Turkey will welcome their extinction.

There is apprehension lest South American nations, which have al-

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Roosevelt Is Nominated for Second Term As Real Friend to the Man in the Street; Platform Provides for Continuing New Deal

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Members of the Subcommittee Which Had Charge of the Actual Drafting of Democratic Platform

Top: Joseph C. O'Mahoney Senator From Washington
Bottom: David I. Walsh Senator From Massachusetts
Robert J. Bulkley Senator From Ohio
Top: Robert F. Wagner Senator From New York, Chairman
Bottom: James F. Byrnes Senator From South Carolina
Carl A. Hatch Senator From New Mexico
Top: Hugo L. Black Senator From Alabama
Bottom: Frank Murphy Philippines Commissioner

Offered by Judge Mack Who Acted Similarly in Chicago in '32

Convention Roars Its Wild Approval

Band Blares 'Happy Days Are Here Again' and 'Tammany'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICCIPAL AUDITORIUM, Philadelphia, June 26 — Franklin Delano Roosevelt was renominated today as the Democratic Party's standard bearer for 1936.

The President's name was put forward by Judge John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who nominated him four years ago at Chicago. The event immediately precipitated a scene of wildest enthusiasm.

Since 55 seconding speeches were next in order, the actual nomination —planned to be the first by acclamation since Woodrow Wilson's renomination in 1916—was not expected until almost midnight, daylight time.

Judge Mack, devoted lifelong friend, made a comparatively brief speech. Again and again, in short jabbing sentences he described his candidate as the friend of the man in the street, in distinction to the "great financial interests," and "classes of privilege." His address was one to appeal immediately to hesitating third party groups, now torn between the New Deal and the new-born Lemke-Union Party.

Prelude to the Climax

It brought the ovation from the crowd that had been expected, as a prelude to the culminating climax of the long week, tomorrow night, when Mr. Roosevelt makes his outdoor acceptance speech before an expected 100,000 people.

Judge Mack followed the technique of withholding the name of the candidate till the last, contrary to the method of John D. M. Hamilton at Cleveland, who mentioned Landon's name a third of the way through, precipitating a demonstration that made the balance of his address something of an anticlimax.

The speech contained a pointed reference to the drafting of Mr. Roosevelt as candidate for Governor of New York in 1928 at the instance of Alfred E. Smith, and although Mr. Smith's name was not mentioned the crowd caught the implication at once.

The Answer to Friendship

"Happy in the knowledge that he was pulling his own weight in the boat," said Judge Mack at this point, "in 1928 he came back to public life in New York State, not because of any political ambition of his own, but solely in answer to the call of friendship."

In a forensic flourish at the end, Judge Mack demanded from whence came the "vicious attacks" on the President. Not from small merchants, farmers or workers, he cried. It came "from those who themselves brought about the great depression —from the great financial and business interests—from those classes of privilege."

The issue today, he said, is "whether the people are going to return that control of the processes of government or whether they are going to turn them back to this same small group whose destructive abuse of their former power was responsible for all our troubles."

Name Proves Sole Spark

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, presiding officer, led the way up to the Mack speech by asking the convention secretary to call the roll of states for presidential nominees.

"Alabama!—" read the secretary.

A voice with a strong southern accent, replied, over the microphones, "Mr. President, Alabama yields to New York.

Judge Mack, a slender, middle-aged figure, with a black, shoelace necktie and a homely accent, began his address. The confusion only partly ceased in the hall. He was halfway through the speech before he brought his first applause. There was no glowing eloquence in his delivery as he continued his address. The crowd obviously waited for the final mention of the magic name, waited with no signs of communicative enthusiasm aroused by the speech itself. The speech lasted 20 minutes.

At 1:25 the name was mentioned. Like a match set to powder the explosion occurred.

Happy Days Are Here Again

The big organ blared out, "Happy Days Are Here Again," the same tune that shook the convention hall in 1932 when Roosevelt was a relatively unknown force.

The decibel meter, intended to measure noise, and sometimes disrespectfully referred to as the "blah thermometer" hit 100, its maximum and stayed there for two or three minutes as the procession of men and women, delegates and alternates, office holders or public, slowly and happily made its round of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Full text of Democratic platform and comparison of salient features with Republican 1936 platform and Democratic platform of 1932 and 1936: Page 6.

Platform Opens Way for New Deal To Continue Work

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—The New Deal goes to the country with a platform adopted by acclaim last night which drives ahead along all important paths that have been opened up during the last three years. It is a confident, unafraid, unretreating appeal to voters to approve what has been done and to ask for some more of the same.

While the platform is mainly based upon what has already been started by the New Deal, there are certain points that look ahead. Thus, it makes these important pledges:

Constitution: To amend the Constitution, if necessary, to permit both the states and the Federal Government "to regulate commerce, protect the public health and safety and safeguard economic security."

Has Broad Possibilities

This language is broad enough to include a constitutional amendment on virtually any subject under the sun.

Civil Service: To extend the merit system through the civil service to "all nonpolicy-making positions in the federal service."

Presumably that means posts up to assistant secretaryships, as proposed in Governor Landon's personal amendment to the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Democratic Women Acclaim Victory on Party Platform; Win Recognition on 7 Planks

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Without mentioning the word "women" once, the 1936 Democratic platform committee succeeded in incorporating most of the planks asked by its women advisors.

"Perfectly superb," was the way Miss Mary W. Dewson, Democratic Women's chief, described the platform as she heard it read to the convention.

"I am glad to see that many of the principles advocated by Democratic women have been included," said Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, chairman of the Women's Platform Advisory Committee.

Women Vote on Platform

In their newly-authorized role as alternates to members of the resolutions committee, three women attended and voted on at least a section of the recommendations at the final platform committee meeting yesterday. As alternate to Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the committee, who was resting after an all night session, Mrs. O'Day gave New York's final approval to all of the planks. Mrs. Joseph C. Pryor of Iowa, and Mrs. Thomas McAllister of Michigan, also voted on sections, during the absence of their state's committee member.

Complete omission of the word "women" from the platform pleased women leaders of the party. "At last we have become people and are no longer a special class," declared Miss Dewson. "I'm delighted."

Interwoven in Platform

The women's proposed planks were included in the platform not in the specific form in which they were presented, but were interwoven into the general principles set forth as party doctrine.

Mention was made of seven out of the eight subjects discussed by the women in their proposed planks, submitted to the committee earlier in the week. A comparison of what the women wanted and what was finally written into the platform shows the following:

1. The women asked: A peace policy based on stronger neutrality legislation, limited defense policy, and taking the profits out of war.

The platform pledged the party to: Continuance of "true neutrality" taking the profits out of war; and guarding against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war.

2. The women asked: Ratification of the child labor amendment and legislation to make it effective.

The platform pledged: Federal treatment of child labor with amendment, if necessary, to enable states to enact necessary laws.

3. The women asked: Protection of consumers.

The platform pledged: Action to secure for the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

4. The women asked: Extension and strengthening of the civil service.

The platform pledged: Immediate extension of the merit system to all non-policy-making positions in the federal service.

5. The women asked: An adequate federal housing program.

The platform pledged: Steady extension of the government housing program toward a goal of adequate housing for slum dwellers.

6. The women asked: An educational program to advance youth's opportunity for security.

The platform pledged: Retention of youth on the road to freedom and prosperity.

7. The women asked: Opposition to laws compelling citizens to take special oaths interfering with the principles of free speech.

The platform pledged: Continuance of freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly.

One Plank Rejected

The only one of their eight planks on which the women failed to score was that asking for repeal of Section 213 of the economy law which has worked hardships on married women in the government service. Both the National League of Women Voters and the National Federation of Business and Professional

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Convention Kills Two-Thirds Rule; Smith Is Booed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 — The Democratic convention abrogated the century-old two-thirds rule here last night. At the same time it gave the only answer to Gov. Alfred E. Smith and his supporters—following a fracas observed by 15,000 delegates, alternates and spectators—that they are likely to receive.

Thus was brought to an end the rule which for 104 years has required a two-thirds majority for Democratic presidential nomination —a rule which gave the southern states virtual veto power over candidates in the convention.

Color and drama mingled in the events of the evening, giving the huge throng one of the best shows it has had in the convention thus far. It produced also a sample of steam-roller tactics by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the chairman, that evoked alternate jeers and laughter from the crowd but served its purpose of putting over majority rule without the factional bitterness of debate from the floor.

In addition to the miniature riot roused by the display of a few pro-Smith banners in the hall, and the elimination of the ancient two-thirds rule, the big throng had the surprise of hearing Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chairman of the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, June 26

Belgium—Trend Is Toward Germany

Tiny Belgium, "doorsill of Europe," over which Germany stepped in 1914, and across which Britain and France poured troops for the next four years, in order to protect its own interests, may revert back to its pre-war status of a neutral nation.

Tied closely to France by a military alliance since war days, and a signatory to the guaranteeing Locarno pact, Belgium, according to Monitor and Associated Press dispatches, veers away from becoming "France's satellite" and "vanguard" of a front against Germany.

A Bid for Peace

Observers see the trend to slash military expenses and relinquish its international military duties, expressed in the Liberal newspaper, Independence Belge, as indicating Belgium's wish to lead for peace. This it is seen, would be to Belgium's own advantage. If armaments are increased, it is argued, the result might be another ravaging of the country. Belgians have a vivid memory of 1914-1918.

Present defense, however, would be maintained. Under attack, the works established along the eastern border would be given up, and the Maas River would be the line of defense.

Objections Foreseen

Britain, some sources hold, would object to Belgium allowing invading troops to pass through the lowlands—if Belgium decided not to fight.

Considerable French pressure, it is pointed out, would be exerted to prevent such a move, particularly since France counts on Belgium to meet the first shock of any advance on its borders.

Belgium, as it is on the map, also finds itself "in the middle" diplomatically.

Geneva Hoaxed—Imitation Negus Holds Scene

When is an Emperor not an Emperor? This question faced Geneva as police and populace are hoaxed by a young Fascist who made himself up as Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Negus, in Geneva to plead his case before the League of Nations, is the source of great interest, and when the "fake" Emperor deposited a wreath of flowers at the foot of a monument, the Associated Press reports, crowds made way for him with great deference.

Next he motored to the League of Nations Palace, where he received the salutes of the police guard, the ushers, and officials of the League themselves.

It was only after he had made his hoax complete—and then vanished—that the police discovered that the emperor was not the "Emperor."

A discussion of the problem, "Can Belgium—'The Key to the Continent'—Unlock the Franco-German Dilemma?" by Mallory Browne, is found on page 2.

Peace—Bonus Check Sent to Emergency Campaign

"Invest your bonus in peace—to end war" urges Edwin F. Pierce World War veteran as he mails his bonus check for $50 to the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters in Philadelphia.

Mr. Pierce, minister of the First Methodist Church in Lawrence, Kansas, who recently declared his intention of donating part of his

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Curb on Authority Of Lobby Inquiry Is Made Permanent

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court made permanent today a preliminary injunction granted several months ago to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from turning over certain messages to the Senate Lobby Committee.

The injunction was asked by Silas Strawn, Chicago attorney, who is a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and his associates.

In granting the preliminary injunction, Chief Justice Wheat ruled that the Senate investigators' subpoena violated constitutional limitations on search and seizure because it did not describe specifically the documents demanded.

Earlier, Justice Peyton Gordon of the same court dismissed an injunction suit which sought to compel the Government to give war veterans and their wives or widows preference on all work relief projects.

In a brief opinion he said he followed a recent decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia.

Works Progress Administration officials hailed the dismissal as a major victory. If the injunction had been granted, it would have been national in character.

Labor Groups Discuss Party Of National Political Scope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 26—Formation of a permanent labor party out of the Nonpartisan League, organized by groups affiliated with the American Federation of Labor largely to aid in re-electing President Roosevelt, is under discussion by labor leaders assembled for the second annual Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here today.

Including such powerful organizations as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Mine Workers and the International Typographical Union, and said to represent 1,000,000 American Federation of Labor members, the league was described to the institute as too significant an organization to serve only for a single national election. Foreseeing a more important place for labor in American politics, leaders in the movement indicated that they had brought to Camp Tamiment far more than a casual desire to see a permanent national labor party spring from the existing unity in support of the New Deal.

Cite New York Move

Formation of independent political organizations to press the claim of labor in state and local elections and to serve as nuclei for the proposed national labor party also is being considered, it was said. Leaders stressed plans under way in New York State to organize a separate labor ticket as representative of what they would like to see made general everywhere.

At the opening of the conference last night, Louis Waldman, chairman of the session and right-wing Socialist leader of New York, emphasized that labor would regard the defeat of President Roosevelt for re-election as a possible threat to its own cause. He urged the Nonpartisan League to support the President's candidacy.

Failure on the part of labor to assert itself politically as an independent force working in co-operation with other progressive elements of city and country might well divert the elements now inclined to follow Rep. William Lemke of Washington, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Dr. Francis E. Towsend and others into Fascist directions.

Calls Lemke a Tool

Mr. Waldman declared he pledged support of the recently organized Social Democratic Federation, which he helped to found, in the creation of state and local labor parties.

"No matter what Governor Landon says, and what the Republican platform declares, his election and Roosevelt's defeat would mean that no opposition to the powerful economic and industrial interests in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Belgian 'New Deal' Follows Closely That of Roosevelt; Premier Admires President

This is the third of four articles by an observer for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on the developing situation in Belgium.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Belgium's "New Deal," like that of the United States, has been accompanied by striking economic recovery; but as in America, it has left unsolved—if it has not actually accentuated—grave social and economic problems.

Despite a general improvement in business estimated at over 20 per cent, a jump of 25 per cent in industrial output and a drop of 40 per cent in registered unemployment, Belgium's recent elections revealed serious and widespread discontent. Communism tripled its representation in Parliament. Flemish Nationalists, racial extremists at the other end of the scale, doubled the number of their deputies. And an entirely new party, "Rex," a Belgian brand of clerical Fascism or National-Socialism, suddenly emerged as the real victor of the electoral battle with 21 seats.

In Belgium, as in America, there are plenty of critics who affirm that Belgian recovery came in spite of the New Deal—not because of it; and there are likewise plenty of enthusiasts who protest that Belgium's difficulties, as mirrored in these election results, are not the result of the New Deal but the effect of failure to apply it sooner and more radically. At all events, it appears probable that, like President Roosevelt in the United States, Premier Paul van Zeeland is to be given another opportunity of continuing his experimental economic program. The new national government of Roman Catholics, Liberals and Socialists is expected to follow the general line of policy laid down by him last year.

Lessons From Roosevelt

The parallel between the American and Belgian experiments is startling. No less than 15 points in the 17-point program announced by Premier van Zeeland when he took office late in March, 1935, and carried out by him before he resigned at the end of May this year, formed part of President Roosevelt's New Deal!

In some of these points the resemblance is superficial rather than profound; but in all of them the similarity is sufficiently real to be strikingly significant when the total number of parallels is taken into account:

1. Both Roosevelt and van Zeeland demanded and obtained from their respective parliaments special executive powers for the duration of the experiment. But in Belgium there was no Supreme Court to put an end to the Blue Eagle's flight!

2. Both New Deals began by currency depreciation. In both instances devaluation was directly attributable to banking troubles, although the causes underlying these bank failures were different.

3. Creation of an exchange equalization fund followed devaluation in both countries. Like Roosevelt, van Zeeland kept "up his sleeve" the menace of modifying the currency still further if necessary. Belgium, however, finally returned outright to the gold standard.

Banks Under Supervision

4. Both governments promised and effected gradual lifting of exchange restrictions. In Belgium all restrictions were removed within a month after devaluation.

5. Government supervision of banks and banking resulted from the bank crisis in both countries. In Belgium as in the United States, this reform took the shape of separation of investment from commercial banking.

6. Van Zeeland, like Roosevelt, promised a government guarantee of all bank deposits if it should become necessary. In Belgium the need for this guarantee never materialized—the promise sufficed to restore public confidence.

7. Creation of special governmental credit machinery to aid industrialists and business men who were unable to carry their indebtedness during the depression was part of the New-Deal program in Belgium as in America.

Interest Rate Reduced

8. Both van Zeeland and Roosevelt aimed at a gradual rise in wholesale and retail prices. In practice, however, Belgium soon centered its efforts on restraining the price rise automatically brought about by devaluation of the belga. Wholesale prices have risen about 23 per cent and retail prices less than 10 per cent.

9. Establishment of a governmental rediscount organization for mortgages constituted an integral and important part of van Zeeland's plan as well as of Roosevelt's.

10. Conversion of the internal debt to reduce interest rates was carried out in Belgium as in America. Van Zeeland was obliged to resort to forced conversion, and succeeded in reducing the rate from an average of over 5.1 per cent to 4 per cent, on about 26,000,000,000 francs, at an estimated annual saving of nearly 900,000,000 francs. Roosevelt's conversions were voluntary—though some European critics claim that the United States Treasury indirectly forces the banks to subscribe to its loans.

11. Supervision of the stock markets was imposed in both Brussels and New York. Control here has been very moderate—almost nominal in fact.

12. Unemployment relief was pushed actively in both countries by a program of public works. In Belgium, however, these works were financed, not by loans, but by the "profits" of devaluation derived from re-evaluating gold stocks. All the emphasis was put on immediate jobs which would provide orders for heavy industry rather than on gigantic long-term projects.

Little Change in Wages

13. Shortening of working hours and gradual raising of salaries was planned by Van Zeeland as by Roosevelt. In fact, however, this point was not stressed in Belgium, while it was a primal element in the American New Deal. Some wage adjustments were made to recompense the increase in living costs, but the rise never became general.

14. Like Roosevelt, Van Zeeland based his foreign commercial policy on the conclusion of bilateral preferential trade agreements. Nine of these accords were signed during the year, including the trade treaty with the United States. Van Zeeland's devaluation scheme never included dumping—his aim was less to increase Belgian exports than to put both exports and imports on a more profitable basis. To a remarkable extent he was successful in this, for despite devaluation of the belga by 28 per cent, there have been no reprisals nor restrictive measures against Belgian exports.

15. Resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia—and intensification of trade — was on van Zeeland's program as well as Roosevelt's. And like America, Belgium, after according recognition, found the advantages less great than was anticipated. Exports to Russia have reached fairly important figures—but Russian imports have grown likewise—so that the trade balance today is even less favorable to Belgium than before recognition.

Insignificant Tax Cuts

The list is long and convincing. The only other two points in Premier van Zeeland's plan which did not appear in President Roosevelt's program were tax reduction and a balanced budget. Certain tax reductions were made in Belgium, but they were on the whole almost insignificant. As for the budget, it was not absolutely balanced, but it must be admitted that the deficit for the last year was nearly negligible, and that the prospects for a slight surplus this year were good, due to increased business activity and larger tax returns, until Hitler's "coup" in the Rhineland caused a severe setback by redoubling the already serious uncertainty over the European situation.

In addition to these 15 specific points "borrowed" by M. van Zeeland from President Roosevelt, many other parallels could be found between the two experiments. Belgium also had its "brain trust" of college professors, though this advisory body was less important than in America. Likewise, Belgium made some use of the "initial" system, with an "NRA"—National Renovation Administration—an OREC—Office for the Co-ordination of Economic Recovery, whose chief is a young university professor with an M. A. from Harvard.

M. van Zeeland's whole program was submitted to the Belgian Parliament and approved by both deputies and senators. During the year for which he was granted full powers, he did not deviate from this program—in fact, much of the criticism he has received is for failure to go further than his plans provided, when the need for more radical action appeared to arise.

M. van Zeeland himself seems rather to agree with those critics today. Outlining his program for the future, he admits that, despite some progress, the unemployment puzzle is still unsolved, and that "the discontent in certain sections of the middle classes is unquestionably justified." The living conditions and standards of many of the workers still constitute a serious problem, he acknowledges.

New Reforms Advocated

To solve these difficulties, M. van Zeeland now advocates much more radical measures: profound administrative reforms; an attenuated form of corporatism involving much closer relations between industry and commerce and the state, although he rejects the "totalitarian state"; a sharper definition of the role of the state in all business, with more direct control in some cases and less intervention in others; constitutional reforms reinforcing the state's executive authority both over Parliament and over economic and social matters generally.

M. van Zeeland, an active Roman Catholic, freely admits that he draws his inspiration in these matters directly from the Vatican, and particularly from Papal Encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno," which deals with such economic problems as corporatism, Marxism and capitalism. In this Encyclical, M. van Zeeland professes to find "either an answer or the key to the solution of the really serious questions that cause anxiety at the present time. Planned economy, government supervision, and state socialism—all that is treated in the Encyclical in "a few clear, precise, incisive passages." These passages, M. van Zeeland declares, contain the "guiding principles" of his "New Deal" and of his future program.

Thus, like the Belgian Rexist movement, whose emblem is oddly enough a cross and crown entwined with the word Rex, M. van Zeeland draws his inspiration from Rome.

Like the Supreme Court in America, King Leopold is understood to be resolved to defend faithfully the Constitution with its essentially democratic ideals of representative government. Any forecasts of future developments in Belgium which ignore the young King of the Belgians are, therefore, like certain "New Deal" propositions in the United States, liable to encounter surprising reversals.

Heads Belgian Rexists

© Actualit

Léon Degrelle

Dynamic Leader of New Movement in Belgium Does Not Even Speak French; His Group Is Considered Friendly to the Third Reich

Japanese Tariffs Raised to Meet Australian Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 25 — Invocation of the Trade Protection Act against Australia today followed that country's refusal to cancel its drastic tariff increases against rayon and cotton piece goods.

It also marks the beginning of a serious trade war which Japanese business circles consider decisive for the maintenance of Japan's place in the industrial and commercial sun.

Campaign Laid Carefully

Many conferences between governmental departments and business organizations preceded invocation of the act, and plans for conducting the economic struggle with a minimum of national injury were laid as carefully and methodically as if a military campaign was under consideration.

Through application of a licensing system, combined with a higher tariff, Japan will reduce and, where possible, eliminate altogether purchases of Australian goods, replacing a substantial part of its main import, wool, with products of the staple fiber industry which, it is anticipated, will boom as a result of the new measures.

Some wool will be purchased in other countries and more attention will be paid to sheepbreeding in Japan and Manchoukuo.

Lack of Colonies Cited

The Government has issued a statement emphasizing that the trade balance between the two countries was heavily favorable to Australia before that country's tariff increases.

Japanese press comment interprets the Australian action as concrete proof of how Japan suffers from a meager share of the world's colonies, asserting that the Australian measures are largely attributable to British political influence, and the working out of the special regime of Empire preference embodied in the Ottawa trade agreements.

Best Wool Customer

The tariff "war" between Australia and Japan comes after the countries had exchanged good will missions in 1934 and 1935 to improve trade relations and remove any causes of misunderstanding. The visiting delegations were entertained lavishly in both countries.

Japan has been one of the heaviest buyers of Australian wool, and the decision to use substitutes and develop sheep-raising in Japan and Manchoukou will affect Australia's economic structure.

In the five months up to Nov. 30, 1935, Japan took a total of 266,913 bales of wool from Australia, an increase of 107,925 bales over the 1934 purchases.

Moving of Surplus In Dairy Products Cost $24,400,000

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The AAA reported yesterday it had spent approximately $24,400,000 for removal of 162,000,000 pounds of surplus dairy products from regular market channels. It began the surplus removal program in August 1933.

Since that time it has purchased 71,949,500 pounds of butter; 19,027,500 pounds of cheese; 17,955,700 pounds of dry skim milk, and 53,186,300 pounds of evaporated milk.

The purchases were turned over to relief agencies. The most recent purchases by the AAA were 1,241,450 pounds of roller-process dry skim milk brought on bids awarded June 15. The milk will be delivered from June 27 to Aug. 8.

The AAA said the purchasing program had restored a more normal supply situation in the dairy industry, established the farm price of fluid milk on a firmer basis, and aided dairy farmers co-operatives in efforts to stabilize milk marketing conditions.

Brig.-Gen. C. H. Sherrill

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, who passed on yesterday in Paris, was one of the most versatile men in the diplomatic service, his interests including travel, diplomacy, law, writing, military affairs, politics, and international sports.

General Sherrill had resided in Paris since retiring from his post in Instanbul in 1933. He was Minister to Argentina from 1909 to 1911. He was graduated from Yale in 1889. He mastered eight languages, including Turkish and Russian, by a self-invented system, and was able to make public addresses in all of them. Among his books were "A Year's Embassy to Mustapha Kemal," "Bismarck and Mussolini" and "American Track Athletes."

Cost of Conquest To Italy Placed At $1,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The military conquest of Ethiopia is calculated to have cost Italy more than 12,000,000,000 lire. This sum at the current rate of exchange corresponds to about $1,000,000,000.

While this figure is not official, it is, however, obtained from the Italian Official Gazette, which periodically publishes ministerial decrees giving total sums spent or appropriated for extraordinary services connected with the East African expedition.

From Jan. 1, 1935, to May 20, 1936, the various sums appropriated for war purposes total exactly 12,080,500,000 lire.

"Relatively Small Cost"

In his two budget speeches before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, Italy's Finance Minister, refused to disclose any figures which could give an idea of the extraordinary expenditure incurred by this country in the preparation and prosecution of the war.

Italy's war finances, even now that the war is over, are still surrounded by mystery. The Finance Minister, however, assured Parliament that when the exact amount spent for equipping the colonial expedition would be made known, everyone would be surprised at the relatively small cost of an enterprise conceived and carried out on such a large scale and under such difficult circumstances.

Permanent Works

"I should like," Count di Revel told the Chamber, "to be able to disclose a figure as yet unpublished. I refer to the cost up to date of the African expedition. But the time for this has not yet come.

"I can, however, state that although the cost has been kept within the limits of government estimates and of the appropriations entered in a special chapter of the extraordinary budget for East Africa, several hundred million lire of these appropriations have been used for permanent works such as harbor improvements and the construction of hundreds of kilometers of roads in the zone of operations, expenditures which represent a permanent addition to the economic equipment of our new colony.

For General Situation

"Out of these same funds we have also provided a huge sum spent on the air service, independently of the requirements of the East African campaign, and on special army and navy needs in connection with the general situation. It should also be noted that the expenditure has equipped an expeditionary force of 500,000 men whose arms and munitions remain an asset at the close of the war.

"It should also be noted that almost all these billions of lire have been spent in the country, and that while they represent government indebtedness they have nevertheless placed vast sums of money in circulation which in turn have created taxable wealth.

"When a final settlement is made and a comparison can be drawn between our African expedition and other colonial conquests, it will be seen that the Ethiopian campaign deserves a special place in the history of colonial enterprise for the military enthusiasm of the soldiers and Blackshirts, the short length of time in which the war was waged and won, the excellent technical preparation of the army, the compact unity of the country, determined to win at the cost of any sacrifice, and last but not least the relatively small cost of the expedition when compared to the importance of the results achieved."

Debt Rise of 10 P. C.

It must be admitted that the outlay of $1,000,000,000 for war expenditure, although a big one in itself, is not excessive when regarded in connection with the results that have been gained and with the prospects of economic prosperity to be derived from the development of the new empire.

The East African campaign has increased Italy's internal debt by approximately 10 per cent. It remains to be seen whether this expenditure has been a sound investment; whether the exploitation of Ethiopia will be a profitable proposition and cover not only the cost of the war itself but provide sufficient returns for the capital to be invested there.

Economic experts have ventured the prediction that Italy will have to devote in Ethiopia at least as much money as, and probably very much more than, she has already spent on its conquest. But the Italian people are very confident of the economic possibilities of Ethiopia, and they will surely readily invest their savings in the contemplated enterprise.

The capital required to develop Ethiopia will be raised in this country by an internal loan, which will be floated when the subscriptions to the loan opened last year will be closed. This will probably take place in August.

Treasury Bills Issued

It is generally presumed that the total cost of the war has been covered by the measures taken by the Government to meet the needs of the East African campaign. The most important of these measures was the conversion of the Italian consolidated loan, amounting to some 60,000,000,000 lire, from 3½ per cent. This operation brought to the Treasury 9,000,000,000 lire. Every person wishing to convert the old into the new stock had to pay 15 lire in cash for each nominal 100 lire of the new stock subscribed.

At the same time the Government floated a new 5 per cent loan, and although the total amount subscribed to it has not been divulged, it is surmised that at least another 3,000,000,000 lire have come to the Treasury from this source. The war cost of 12,000,000,000 lire has thus been fully covered, although Government indebtedness has correspondingly increased.

Finally, the needs of the Government have also been financed to a minor extent by the issue of Treasury bills, as well as by the compulsory surrender of foreign securities to the National Exchange Institute against the delivery of Treasury bonds.

'Will to Adjust Is Will to Peace'

Give and Take Attitude Urged on Nations in Common Crisis

United We Stand

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?
Fourth of Nine Articles

By Salmon O. Levinson
American Pioneer for Outlawry of War as Embodied in Pact of Paris

The flower of peace can grow only in the soil of peace.

Until the nations come together in the light of this simple truth to uproot the weeds of hatred, suspicion, war debts, excessive armaments and trade restrictions—all sown by the last war—talk of revising the League of Nations sounds like bad gardeners blaming their tools.

The world is waiting for the sunrise of statesmen equal to the task of breaking through the jungles of war-bred animosities which divide nations. Somehow the overwhelming will to peace among common people everywhere must find stronger voices in international relations.

Wanted: Peace Heroes

We need peace heroes more than we need this or that change in peace mechanisms. The statesman of any country who could start the ball rolling toward liquidation of the last war's deficits—economic, diplomatic and human—would arrest the present rapid drift toward the "next war," and would go down in history as one of the greatest heroes of all time.

While diplomats and peoples allow rancors dating from 1914-1918 and beyond to embitter their present relations; while prewar diplomacy stubbornly resists the way of open dealing; while vindictiveness and revenge too often hide behind apparent devotion to peace treaties; and while the attitude of reciprocal compromise is lacking, what use is it to talk of revising sub-paragraphs of the League Covenant?

Portentous Mid-Period

Needed revisions, of course, should be made. But the revision demanded by the times is a fresh start on peace as a whole. We are in a period of tremendous import. The last war no longer remains so vividly in world thought that we can rely on memory of its horrors to keep us from plunging again. Increasing armaments and common talk of the "next war" produce an atmosphere not unlike that before 1914.

Meanwhile the greatest peace organization so far formed, an organization born of the last war and inevitably weakened by its mixed origins, has reached a serious crisis.

The family of nations finds itself suspicious, divided, rearming, spending some $6,000,000,000 a year for "defense" against itself. Sixteen years of hope, accomplishment, reverses, disappointment and finally the failure to check Italian seizure of Ethiopia, have brought the League to the realization that it must find new life and new approaches.

Right Adjustment

But today's crisis of organized peace reaches far beyond the League. Italy's conquest of Ethiopia violates the Pact of Paris no less than the League Covenant. The task of rebuilding and strengthening the badly shaken postwar peace structure therefore summons the best efforts of statesmen and peoples everywhere, including non-members of the League.

We all need to tackle this problem bent on right adjustment rather than on scolding or revenge. The crisis of peace is primarily a clash of collective human wills, estranged and hostile because of unhealed conditions embedded in national and international relations. In the past, war was accepted as the final arbiter when nations reached the breaking point in economic, diplomatic, racial or other disputes.

War still somehow keeps its hold, renouncing its old name but keeping its old nature. The traditional resort for *settling* disputes, it *sows new discords* broadcast.

Peace Is No Experiment

War itself, including its causes and effects, is the ghastly experiment that has failed so often we may well marvel that men are again turning in desperation to its mesmeric rhythms of destruction and hate.

Peace is no experiment. Peace is sound business. It is a boon, a builder, an investment that shows huge profits.

War shows no profits on the long ledger. Even Il Duce's tawdry triumph in Ethiopia has scattered seeds of discord that eventually must be uprooted, possibly by Italy herself. Italy has yet to prove that her economy can absorb a war cost estimated at $1,000,000,000.

Yet there is no point or justice in pilloring any single nation in the world's public square. As much as we have abhorred the brutal attack of Italy upon a weak and hapless nation, we would do well to keep in view that Italy acted largely out of resentment toward her former allies, who cut her off with a few irritating crumbs at the Versailles peace table.

Nonrecognition

While we can see Italy's side of the case, our standards cannot be lowered. The question of recognition by the international community of Italy's claim to Ethiopia involves one of these basic standards. This question represents the highest possible moral and practical problem for all the nations, in or outside the League.

For if the conquest of Ethiopia by Italian aggression is to be recognized because it is a fait accompli, then the old doctrine that might creates right is full upon us. If we recognize, we condone; if we condone, in effect we put our affirmative blessing on aggression.

In this question all non-League members should be as vitally interested as the League itself. The conclusion is inescapable that if we recognize the conquest of Ethiopia, we must recognize any and all other successful aggressions in the future.

We certainly cannot pick and choose our recognitions of aggressions. With rumors and alarums of war filling the atmosphere of Europe, such a commitment would nullify the Pact of Paris and would make a mockery of justice, international law and peace.

With regard to sanctions, however, there appears to be no virtue in continuing them against Italy after their primary purpose of preventing the conquest of Ethiopia has admittedly failed. The continuance of economic pressure could now only be justified as a punishment of Italy, an economic punitive expedition conducted from afar, under which many millions of innocent people would suffer, and out of which the grim visage of Mars might again emerge.

The so-called "Sanctions" article does not provide that economic pressure will first be tried and if that fails, the armed forces of the members are then to be invoked. They are all one "set of sanctions." This is logical enough in view of the legal state of war against all members declared in the opening clause of Article 16.

Now what in fact did the Council and Assembly do after the brazen heralding last October by Mussolini that Italy was proceeding to conquer Ethiopia for the frank reason that it needed the territory? The League, facing the stark violation of Article 10, while it voted economic sanctions as called for by Article 16, dilly-dallied along for a month or two before attempting to put them into effect.

Italy Filled Larders

Meantime, of course, by all methods of transportation, Italy filled her armories and larders to the brim. This delay of an "immediate" duty under Article 16 may well, or at least partially, explain the ineffectiveness of this first real experiment in economic sanctions.

Nowhere in Article 16 is it provided that its economic pressure shall be continued indefinitely regardless of its effect. For if it did so provide or contemplate, then it is now the plain duty of the League members not only to persist in the boycott, but to summon together their military strength and wrest from Italy the fruits of her aggression. That might precipitate a world war, and who would be insane enough to propose European suicide?

The logic and common sense of the present situation, in my opinion, call for the abatement and withdrawal of sanctions from Italy. Then the League must decide whether to retain the policy of sanctions and in future to go their full limit under Article 16, or to amend the Covenant by eliminating sanctions altogether as impracticable. The League is indeed impaled upon the horns of that dilemma.

But whatever is done at Geneva, there are practical steps for peace which need to be taken by both members and non-members of the League. There are a number of tangible problems, key problems, to which we should address ourselves at once.

War debts is one. The present policy of drifting, with even England pleading bankruptcy by defaulting on her payments to the United States while lavishing millions on rearmament—however necessary it may be—tends to destroy confidence and embitter international relations.

From a professional lifetime spent in settling individual and corporation disputes, it is my conviction that no settlement is a real one unless both sides are reasonably satisfied.

The will to adjust is the "will to peace." Settlement of a stale debt lifts the strain from both creditor and debtor. The war debts, from the start, had little chance of being anything but bad debts, since the loans were made solely for purposes of destruction.

America should have known that a Europe bled white by four years of war would be in no position to pay back the colossal sum of more than $10,000,000,000 loaned, not to mention interest.

American Leadership

My proposal is for the United States to take the leadership by inviting the nations to send representatives to Washington for a thorough-going consideration of their mutual problems. War debts, according to a plan worked out on business lines, perhaps could be settled at 60 cents on the dollar of the original principal.

Premier Blum of France has recently opened the door toward a war debt settlement. America, the creditor, is in a position to make this opening serve as a basis for a wider accord, embracing a five-year arms holiday, stabilization of currencies, and negotiation of trade pacts.

Once the wheels of conciliation start rolling, they gain momentum, just as one unhealed dispute among nations clogs and embitters all their relations.

In the crisp words of Hamlet, "the readiness is all."

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

American Leadership in War Debt Settlement Bases New Plan

Divided We Fall

British Rearming Backed by Hoare To Halt War Drift

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, took note of a plea for the co-operation of the British and American navies to prevent future wars in a speech yesterday at a dinner of the Royal Empire Society.

"Let us take note of this with interest and sympathy," he said in referring to a published article in the journal of the American Navy League.

"There is no need for panic or to assume that war is inevitable," he declared further. "But there is so much inflammable material in Europe that a spark might start a conflagration unless great powers like ourselves are strong enough to make our influence felt in the cause of peace.

"We are rearming to stop the drift to war. If the British Army, Navy and Air Force are adequately strengthened in time there will be no world war. British strength, particularly British naval strength, is one of the most potent factors of the peace of the world."

Small Torpedo Boats Constructed for Britain

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 25 (AP)—The first of six new high-powered motor torpedo boats which British experts assert are likely to revolutionize navy design and construction was handed over to the Admiralty yesterday.

The craft, which will be inspected by King Edward, June 30, is able to maneuver so deftly that it is considered here to be invulnerable to an air attack. It can make more than 40 miles an hour.

Carrying a crew of 10, the vessel is equipped with two torpedoes, which may be fired by radio, and light gun armament. Eighteen of the boats, it is said, can be built at the cost of a single destroyer.

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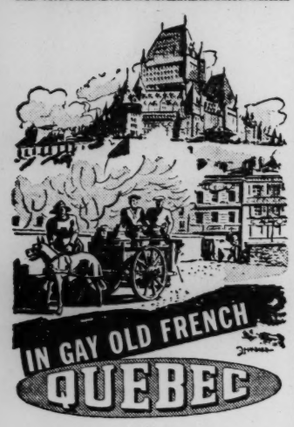

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Does League Need Reform, or Do We?
Fourth of Nine Articles

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Rotary Studies World Language As Friendship Aid

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25—Representatives of 170,000 members of the Rotary International in 4000 clubs in 82 nations today, after debating a resolution seeking a common language that may be spoken throughout the world, voted to refer the whole question to a committee for further consideration.

The resolution was placed before the association by the Rotary Club of Montclair, N. J., and stressed that "the great common problem confronting all nations cannot be discussed in a common language because there is no one language acceptable to all nationalities."

Radio Increases Need

"The development of an international auxiliary language is increasingly regarded as a common necessity," the resolution continues. "Scientific research, which already has supplied us with the mechanical technicalities for transmitting the human voice to all parts of the earth, can also be expected to produce a form of language in which the same voice cannot only be heard, but understood.

"Better guidance of Rotarians throughout the world to redefine the conception of the world's Rotary is able to undertake as an international organization," was urged by the Rotary Club of Barking, England, which stresses the need for international activity to which all Rotary clubs may contribute in the face of present "grave and complex" international problems.

Links to Friendship

The influence of Rotary clubs in North and South America to the end that their governments complete their respective sections of the Pan-American highway was asked by delegates from Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. This highway would connect all the republics of the American continent, facilitate cultural and commercial intercourse between them and afford a powerful link in uniting the countries of America, thus promoting friendship and insuring peace, it was stressed.

"One of the most imperative necessities of the moment is the rapprochment of all the American countries through means of communication," the resolution says. "The stretch from the United States to Honduras is practically completed. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Venezuela and Colombia have completed long stretches. Toward the south there are isolated sections of road, and it is necessary to connect them."

Tokyo Seeks Convention

The convention also has before it today an invitation that it go to Tokyo for its 1941 meeting. The invitation came from the 70th Rotary International district, comprising Japan and the Cities of Darien, Mukden, Harbin and Hsinking.

New directors were elected today as follows:

James G. Card of Cleveland, Ohio; Fred Coulson of Abilene, Kansas; Harrison E. Howe of Washington, D. C.; Alfred H. McKeown of Detroit, Mich.; O. B. Sellers of Fort Worth, Texas; William J. Cairns of Toronto, Canada; Fred W. Gray of Nottingham, England; Clare Martin of Cairo, Egypt; Karel Neuwirt of Brno, Czechoslovakia; Hugo E. Krager of Zurich, Switzerland; Cecil Rae of Ipoh, Federated Malay States, and Felipe Silva of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Newspaper publishers attending the convention have decided to establish awards for the best editorial and the best news story on the sessions this week. The prizes probably will be cash, sufficient to help the winners go to Europe to cover next year's gathering, and will be presented in time for them to make the trip. Harry M. Ayers of Anniston, Ala.; Clinton F. Karlstaedt of Beliot, Wis., and Fred Hopkins of Fostoria, Ohio, have been chosen a committee to work out the plans.

Which Emperor Will League Recognize?

© Keystone

Haile Selassie — Victor Emmanuel

This Photograph Was Taken 10 Years Ago When Ras Tafari of Ethiopia Paid a Visit to the King of Italy. Later the Former Became Emperor of Ethiopia. Since Then Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, Left His Own Country as the Italian Armies Advanced on His Capital; Subsequently Victor Emmanuel Was Proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. Today Emperor Haile Selassie Advances His Claims at Geneva. Victor Emmanuel Is Also Claiming Recognition of His New Title and His Newly Acquired Territory There. The Queen of Italy Is Shown at Extreme Left and the Prince of Piedmont at Right

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

bonus to peace, scores war as "fundamentally wrong and un-Christian." He insists that "war never settles anything—it unsettles."

He requested that his gift be accepted as a challenge of war bonus bonds invested in peace, thus assuring the realization of the supposed "purpose of the war; namely, to end war."

Sanctions—Will League Again Defer Action?

"Everything or nothing"—so nothing it is. This thesis on the problem of maintaining sanctions against Italy is widespread in Geneva as the Council meets today and the Assembly meets Tuesday in special session.

Geneva's problem now that the individual nations express willingness to follow Britain and France in lifting sanctions, is how to proceed in taking the desired action.

League Steps Carefully

First, the League must protect itself, as far as is possible, from the criticism that by dropping sanctions in this instance it is incapable of protecting small nations in the future.

Second, it must hear the Negus plead his case for continuance of sanctions, unless he can be persuaded his cause is useless.

Third, the diplomats, in conference assembled, must take some cognizance of the demands by Italy for recognition of its conquest and annexation of Ethiopia. Most nations, while ready to drop sanctions, have not evidenced desire to recognize Ethiopia as Italy's.

Procedure

As the Council Members meet, informed sources told the Associated Press that the Council would undoubtedly facilitate the sanctions question by referring it to a committee for study.

Each League State would thereby be left to individual abandonment of sanctions before the next Assembly meets.

More important to the League itself—the committee would then bring before the Assembly, probably in September, only the adoption of a resolution condemning in general terms—without mentioning Italy—territorial acquisition by force.

Finally, says the Associated Press informant, a committee of jurists would report to the Assembly that Ethiopia as an independent state no longer exists and as such needs no representation on the Assembly.

May Act Sooner

Decision by the small powers, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, and the Little Entente to abandon sanctions may, on the other hand, result in acceptance of the action as an "accomplished fact" by the Assembly at this meeting.

Other Important Issues

Only slightly obscured by the Italo-Ethiopian issue is the all-important question of Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland and reforestation of that region as it applies to the Treaties of Versailles and Locarno. Geneva's diplomats wade waist-deep in world problems looking for stepping stones.

Strikes—Organizing of Rubber Workers Pressed

Labor violence in the United States abates as union agents debate return to organizational activity—and "the law" acts to prevent further outbreaks by deputizing private citizens to help keep the peace.

At Gadsden, Ala., reports the Associated Press, United Rubber Workers' Union officials nursed bruises inflicted by an angry Gadsden crowd and debated whether or not to return to organizing workers at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plant.

The crowd had stormed the union headquarters yesterday and inflicted a beating on the agents, as the climax of weeks of dissension over organization of workers in the Gadsden plant.

Akron, Ohio—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., in a formal declaration, labeled as false a statement attributed yesterday to Frank Grillo, United Rubberworkers of America secretary, that the concern was responsible for a violent outbreak at Gadsden, Ala., in which union leaders were reported injured.

North in Portsmouth, Ohio, where bullets rained earlier this week, 100 persons are deputized to act as guards in maintaining peace about the Wheeling Steel Corporation, states the Associated Press.

Nearly 5500 men have been out on strike since May 22, and tension continues as employer-employee negotiations progress slowly.

Music While You Strike

The RCA Company's Victor Plant, at Camden, N. J., reports the Associated Press, furnished music for the crowds outside its strike-ridden gates as four more arrests are made, boosting the number jailed since Monday to 60. Meanwhile strike leaders called a meeting to discuss their demands for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Disturbed—Unrest in Near and Far East

The Near—and—Far East simmer in unrest.

Threats of a march on Jerusalem by 100,000 Bedouin warriors to assist their Arab brothers are countered by declarations from London that the British are "fully prepared" to meet any Arab aggression.

Laying their demands before Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, 200 shieks call for a "showdown," and according to an Associated Press dispatch many insist that the desert tribes should cross the Jordan to help the Arabs of Palestine "gain their freedom from Jewish dominance." Ten days were set as a reasonable time limit.

British authorities, say reports from London, doubt that the Bedouins will carry out their threats, even though disorders continue in Jerusalem.

The Far East Is Restless

China's traditionally imperturbable Oriental countenance takes on a frown, as Nippon's demand for "satisfaction" over incidents concerning "alleged Japanese smuggling" into North China grow more insistent.

Chinese customs cruisers are reported to have fired on Japanese "smuggling" vessels and both Japan and Japanese residents in China demand disciplinary measures be taken against the customs officers.

Japan, say the Nipponese, is entitled to its "special North China trade."

China diplomatically says "no"—awaits next developments.

Japanese-American Incident

At the same time representations are made to the Japanese Embassy at Peiping by the American Embassy over "rough handling" of two Americans during a Japanese military demonstration.

Japan's first reply, according to the Associated Press, asserts that foreigners in Peiping must understand the Imperial Japanese flag is sacred to the soldiers and that where the flag goes the soldiers "go desperately."

In Washington, the State Department refrained from comment.

Geneva Cheers Negus As Council Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

ways regarded sanctions with displeasure, may resign.

France and Britain have pronounced against the continuance of sanctions. Altogether the question is not whether sanctions should be lifted, but merely what procedure should be followed.

Freedom of Action

The Council is relieved of responsibility, if it really has it, by Argentina's action leading to the convoking of the Assembly. But even among Assembly members the view is taken that no decision is necessary, but that after a number of statements each country will be free to take individual measures.

There is indeed a curious fact in that while a collective character of action has always been emphasized in political affirmations, in reality each nation is acting in an individual capacity.

Assembly Did Not Vote

There has been no vote on the application of the Article 16 (regarding the imposition of sanctions) in the Assembly, and therefore no vote is required to call off its application.

The best opinion at present is that not even the co-ordination committee should be convoked to organize abrogation of sanctions. They will just be removed.

Argentina's Attitude

With regard to Argentina, its position has apparently somewhat shifted after diplomatic conversations. Instead of resolutions reasserting nonrecognition of conquest it is intimated that a mere declaration will be made reserving study of the Ethiopian situation in light of Article 10—which assures the territorial integrity and political independence of League members—and that the matter will be taken up again in September.

In these circumstances the Geneva epilogue to the Ethiopian denouement, though heightened by the presence of Haile Selassie, promises to be brief.

Other Important Topics

There should be other subjects of great importance under discussion, notably reoccupation of the Rhineland by German troops and refortification of that region.

But Germany's dilatory tactics have apparently prevailed. There is no reply as yet to the British questionnaire regarding Germany's intentions.

Reich Watches Line-Up

Germany has naturally waited to see the outcome of the Italo-Ethiopian affair and how other European countries are lining up.

Arguments are again heard that no examination of European problems can be of value until Italy fully resumes her place at the Council table. The French insist on this as a vital necessity.

Even the British at the Dardanelles conference at Montreaux patently felt the absence of Italy's support against what they deemed the exaggerated pretensions of Russia in the Black Sea. It is taken as axiomatic that the whole efforts of the powers will now be directed to bringing Italy as well as Germany back into European conferences.

Antioch College Seats President At Commencement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, June 26—Antioch College, celebrating its eighty-third year and about to hold its eightieth commencement, paused long enough today to inaugurate Algo Donmyer Henderson as president.

Dr. Austin M. Patterson, vice-president of the college, presided at the ceremony of investiture. The group on the platform included Edwin H. Cassels of Chicago, representing the board of trustees; the new president and Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who as president of Antioch from 1920 to 1936 inaugurated the educational experiment that has made the college nationally famous. The exercises were attended by the Antioch faculty, seniors in academic gowns, alumni and friends.

Mr. Cassels spoke briefly or behalf of the trustees. Lauding Horace Mann, Antioch's first president, and paying generous tribute to Dr. Morgan, he thus addressed the new president, "We have every confidence in your ability and your courage. You will need them both. May your years here be happy and fruitful—rich in achievement and richer still in the satisfaction that in a disordered world you have stood by the aims and ideals of Antioch and brought them nearer to that measure of fruition for which we all so fondly hope."

Dr. Morgan defined two kinds of academic pioneering—that which extends the frontiers of knowledge, and that which breaks through the conventional pessimisms and fixed atitudes of society which have outlived their usefulness.

Presented with the official seal of the college as the sign of his investiture, President Henderson delivered a brief inaugular address.

Improvement and Change

"Should institutions live indefinitely?" he asked. "The idea of perpetual existence is appealing because of the sense of security it represents. Yet we long also for the perfect life, and perfection is approached only through improvement, improvement only through change.

"An analysis of Antioch's history shows it to have led among the institutions of the country in making fundamental changes in educational method and policy."

Listing the college's aspirations as the desire for perfection in human personality and character, the desire to apply human energies to high ends, and the desire for the maximum of control over man's external and natural environment, Mr. Henderson concluded: "To the extent that Antioch strives for these fundamental objectives of the human race, it deserves also to live."

Labor Groups Discuss Party Of National Political Scope

(Continued from Page 1)

this country can survive," Mr. Waldman declared. "Governor Landon represents Republican reaction and the Liberty League now parading under the mask of liberalism.

"Representative Lemke, who is a self-appointed candidate for President, obviously cannot win and will in effect serve as the tool of the same reactionary interests who are now backing Landon."

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, analyzed the aims and administration of the National Labor Relations Act. She held that the act was more than a measure to safeguard the rights of labor to collective bargaining or to protect workers from discharge because they seek to form, join or assist a labor organization.

"No administrative body ever began its work under less auspicious circumstances," she said. "By openly expressed antagonism and by secret maneuvers, by financial support of which no public accounting will ever be made, resistance to the administration of the act was organized by chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations and corporation lawyers of the country."

Declares Labor Blocked

Mrs. Herrick quoted from decisions of the Labor Board to indicate that there existed against labor, "a sordid and sadistic disregard of human decencies and of those basic civil liberties to preserve which this country was founded and its government created."

She charged that the administration of this law was made difficult because the board's lawyers must spend most of their time in courts meeting adversaries "who use the Liberty League brief and Liberty League tactics, with the result that the board's progress is impeded."

"The board is unable to hear promptly the complaints of many workers because all over the country its lawyers are compelled to fight applications for injunctions and the like in the courts," she said. "The connection between legal obstruction and professional espionage is too close for comfort. The vicious and widespread attack on the act has taken form in 56 injunctions proceedings."

Mrs. Herrick called the American Liberty League lawyers, "bold, brazen, shameless," and with relying wholly on their arguments that the act was unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Criticized

Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the A. F. of L., another speaker today, charged that the United States Supreme Court had arrogated to itself supremacy over Congress and the President which the framers of the Constitution had not originally intended and urged the adoption of a strong amendment to broaden the general welfare clause of the organic law.

"That amendment should be based on the opinions of the dissenting minority of the court," he declared.

Max Zaritsky, president of the Millinery International Union, urged that labor find the means for overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court, charging that these decisions had made labor "defenseless against the encroachment of present-day industrial autocracy."

Southern Chinese Deny Reports Of Clashes in Hunan

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP)—Spokesmen of the Southwest (Canton) Government made official denial today of reports that the Nanking (Central) Government and Kwangsi (Southwest Provincial) troops have been fighting in Southern Hunan Province. They insisted that all southwest troops had been withdrawn from Hunan Province on June 15.

The spokesmen disclaimed any Canton intention of fighting the Japanese alone, and explained they intended to arouse the whole country, knowing that all northern military leaders were eager to resist Japan.

Southern activities, they said, hereafter would be confined to national defense propaganda, since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Nanking dictator, has blocked the southwest troops.

This campaign will prevail unless Generalissimo Chiang attacks the South, they added.

The spokesmen complained, however, because they said Chiang had massed 450,000 Nanking troops on the southwest borders.

NANKING, China, June 26 (AP)—The Nanking (Central) Government has made what was interpreted as a final appeal for peace with the bellicose Southwest Canton regime.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, virtual dictator of the Central Government, reiterated an appeal for peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Forces of the National Government, he asserted, would not cross the frontiers of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces (which make up the Canton Government), but he added significantly:

"Military discipline must be maintained."

TOKYO, June 26 (AP)—Domei (Japanese) News Agency reports from Tientsin said the Japanese destroyer Kiku, due at the Tientsin port of Tangku early Saturday, would stay there until the Chinese afford Japan "satisfaction" in the smuggling crisis.

Students Advised To Train for Jobs With Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—High school and college students attending the vocational conference for juniors in the auditorium of James McCreery and Company's department store, have before them today a recommendation to enter Government service as a profession.

The proposal was made by H. [illegible]ot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, who said that opportunities for careers in public employment seemed particularly bright at a time when governments of all sorts are expanding their functions.

Besides Mr. Kaplan, executives from other fields, including radio broadcasting, advertising, investment banking and manufacturing, described opportunities for young people who were searching for a place to enter useful service to society.

Openings Increase

Referring to government as "the largest business in the world," Mr. Kaplan emphasized that it would enter business to an increasing degree whether people liked the trend or not. Already 3,000,000 persons are on public pay rolls, with a total amount of $4,000,000 annually, he said.

Fields in which government has expanded its services recently include housing, liquor control, income tax collection and public utilities, according to Mr. Kaplan, who saw in this development opportunities and advantages of great value to persons intending to enter public service.

Skill Demanded in Radio

Limited opportunities for untrained personnel exist in the larger radio chains, according to E. P. H. James, advertising and sales promotion manager of the National Broadcasting Company, who cautioned that those who sought entrance should first gain experience in smaller stations.

While there are 600 broadcasting stations with a total investment of $30,000,000, this phase of the radio industry employs only about 6000 persons, exclusive or entertainers, Mr. James said. The rapid growth of the business has created a demand for trained personnel, he added.

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Buffalo	8.75	15.72	6.97	Niagara Falls	9.25	16.63	7.38
Chicago	18.20	32.70	14.50	Peoria	20.50	36.82	16.32
Cincinnati	15.05	27.01	11.96	Rochester	7.45	13.35	5.90
Cleveland	11.45	20.55	9.10	St. Louis	21.15	38.06	16.91
Columbus	12.65	22.70	10.05	Syracuse	5.85	10.45	4.60
Dayton	14.05	25.24	11.19	Toledo	13.55	24.39	10.84
Detroit	14.70	24.82	10.12	Toronto	11.20	17.96	6.76
Indianapolis	16.25	29.20	12.95	Utica	4.75	8.54	3.79

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NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM
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Newspaper As Sentinel Guards Public Opinion

How to Read a Newspaper
Last of Four Articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stop sometime to analyze the sources of reports on which you base your opinions about public affairs. You may be surprised at how much of this information has been drawn from newspapers.

Go further and analyze why you think as you do about Russia, Italy, the League of Nations, Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, social security laws—any public figure or issue. Again, your newspaper has had much to do with your decisions.

If there were any doubt about the influence of newspapers in shaping public opinion, the doubt would be removed by the promtness with which dictators take over the press. Dictators know what many still enjoying—or abusing—a free press may forget, that without an alert, free press the public cannot be correctly informed, nor democracy endure.

Machine-Age Methods

The growth of modern newspapers, and their power, corresponds to basic necessities of machine civilization. The machine drives the individual farther and farther from the possibility of personally gathering all the information he needs. Neighborhood and town gossip, functioning smoothly over the back fence or around the comfortable winter stove, long ago broke down as an all-sufficing news service.

While producing the phenomenon of herding together city dwellers who do not know one another as well as do farmers who live miles apart, the machine continues to increase the modern individual's need for information—in city and on the farm—by breaking down barriers of distance and time. Machines bring all the world closer, while making it harder for the world to keep pace with its own expanding mass of knowable facts.

Newspapers Bridge Gap

Modern newspapers exist to bridge the gap.

Each modern individual moves in a world far wider than he can see or hear with his own eyes and ears. Often the most tangible influences in his world originate unseen and far off, as when the collapse of Austria's largest bank, the Credit-anstalt, started a train of events leading to the world economic crisis.

Your electric light bill eventually may be lowered, or your taxes raised, as a result of experiments in transforming the log-hut Tennessee Valley into a center of government-controlled electric power.

Influence on Dollars

China's abandonment of the silver standard, and tribulations of Europe's gold block, affect the future of your dimes and dollars.

Anyone today who does not keep up with at least one newspaper lacks a powerful tool of modern thought. To vote, to be entertained, to travel, to make business decisions—yes, to be clothed and to eat—the modern man or woman reads his newspaper, with its news, advertising, editorials and other features.

Aside from listening to the radio or talking with others—who perforce have drawn much of their information from reading newspapers—there is no other comparable public medium for obtaining the indispensable grist of information on which to base decision and action.

Seen Through Lens

Newspapers, like people, tend to constitute or characterize the world for their intimates. For millions, the world is seen through the lens of newspaper accounts, plus recent newspaper adjuncts, the news reels and news broadcasts.

If a newspaper presents, day after day, the picture of a world almost wholly given over to hatreds, scandal, calamity, vice and crime, the reader is likely to accept a belief that the world has little else to offer. Can this avoid influencing conduct adversely, especially if he or she is an impressionable child?

Such a newspaper is not recording a balanced report on the course of human events, any more than one would that ignored those destructive elements which assume social importance.

You can tell, after reading a paper for a while—or possibly at a glance—whether its editors' tastes run to the morbid, the partisan, the sensational; or to the wholesome, impartial and socially important.

Reading a newspaper is too vital ever to become a habit. It should be one of the citizen's most critical and progressive activities.

So far this series has stressed ways to find the news, to check up on its sources, and to discern the connecting links between related events. It remains to look more closely into how newspapers express editorial opinion, for the purpose of influencing their readers.

How to Spot Opinion

First, you need to be on the lookout for editorial opinion even in the news columns. This works by some one or more of the following devices:

Omission: Without violating the rules of factual reporting, it is possible for a paper simply to keep quiet on a subject. You can detect this device by reading other papers, preferably of the opposition party. If you find a paper consistently suppressing the kind of news you want, you can hunt elsewhere for it.

Interpretation: This is a valuable and dangerous two-edged sword. The order in which news reports are made can be used to point up a conclusion without stating it. For example, a clever wordsmith, by reporting that the diplomats of a certain group of countries met in a city on a given day, and that the next day two of these countries signed an arms pact, could indicate any one of a number of connections between these events. Actually, there might be no connection. It is a question of interpretation, not established fact. Interpretation, however, is useful when properly employed. It throws light on events, giving you the benefit of an informed writer's judgment.

Emphasis Lends Weight

Emphasis: Stories which are prominently displayed appear most important, and so color the reader's appraisal of the news.

News Column Editorials: These have both a legitimate and an unethical use. An editorial labeled as such may properly be run in the news columns, say on page one, to give it greater prominence. But a pseudo-editorial, posing as a factual news report, is an indefensible invasion of the news columns by the editors. You can detect it by applying to it your tests for news stories: whether the source of the information is indicated, whether it betrays editorial bias, and so on.

Editorial Page

When you come to the editorial page, you enter the proper domain for expression of the editors' personal or corporate opinions. The editorial page comments on the news. It should not be used as a primary source for facts. When expressing opinion, a writer may omit or overlook factors which point away from his particular slant on things.

You need only read the editorial pages of a strongly Democratic paper, and of a strongly Republican one, in the same city on the same day, to see how far opinion may stray in commenting on the same news.

In reading editorials, then, you are forewarned of possible bias. But editorials are not necessarily biased. Their purpose is to elucidate the news, to warn of dangers, to commend worthy causes, to awaken public interest and to form opinion.

The news columns stock your stores of knowledge. The editorial page serves your intelligence.

Styles Differ Widely

Editorial styles differ so widely that few general rules can be laid down about reading editorials. An open and critical attitude on the reader's part is essential. It leaves the door open to stimulation of thought, without letting down the drawbridge to undue influence of your judgment by what is said.

Editorials, more than the news, need to be checked against all available sources of information on the same topic. You can check them against the news columns to verify the reports on which they comment.

Editorials, as a rule, are unsigned. This shows that they represent the paper's policies. But editorial columns frequently are signed, giving some outstanding commentator's view of the news from day to day.

Find, test, correlate, form opinions—this is the story of making the best use of your newspaper.

Landon 'Nominates' Wife for Cabinet

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., June 25

WHEN a woman reporter asked Gov. Alfred M. Landon today if there would be any women in his Cabinet, the Republican presidential nominee grinned and replied: "Yes, Mrs. Landon."

"I guess I wouldn't dare use worms out here," Governor Landon chuckled when questioned about his fishing plans. "I'm afraid I would lose Colorado if I did. But down in Kansas I use worms when I want to."

Landon Drafting Topeka Speech On Ranch Vacation

ESTES PARK, Colo, June 26 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon began a 10-day vacation yesterday by working leisurely on his speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination.

Welcomed to Colorado by cheering throngs at Denver, Longmont and Estes Park, the Governor went at once to the McGraw Ranch, six miles northeast of Estes Park, donned boots and breeches and took his ease before an open fire.

Receiving more than a score of newspapermen, Governor Landon said he had been "working a little." Asked if he had been working on his acceptance speech, to be delivered in Topeka July 23, he smiled and replied, "that wouldn't be a wrong guess."

"I'm doing a good job of loafing right now," he said.

Plans for Fishing Trip

The McGraw ranch house, which the Landons have leased for the summer, stands at the top of a little knoll overlooked by the towering Rockies. A trout stream rushes by almost within casting distance of the front porch.

"I think I could cast that far if I had the wind with me," the Governor commented. "Pretty place, isn't it?"

The house, a big rustic cabin of about a dozen rooms—"I don't know how many it has," the Governor said—is the only living quarters on the 1200-acre ranch. It is two miles from the entrance gate.

Horseback Parade

One thousand Coloradans-on-horseback welcomed the Governor on his arrival at Estes Park.

"A tremendous sight," said the Kansas Governor as his automobile topped a small mountain and he looked down into the hollow of Estes Park, jammed with cheering men, women and children, each astride a trail horse. At the van of the throng was Mayor C. N. Rockwell of Estes Park, who accompanied the Governor through the village.

Governor Landon told the crowd he was "in a big rush" to fish a Colorado trout stream.

Children Accompany Him

The Governor's motorcar, in which he made the trip from Denver, headed the official party into Estes Park.

Mrs. Landon and the two smaller Landon children, Nancy Jo, four and John Cobb, two, were alone in a second car and Peggy Anne, the 19-year-old daughter, traveled in a third machine to the ranch.

At Longmont, north of Denver, the party, with about 30 cars carrying an official and unofficial welcoming committee, halted for 10 minutes. A huge sign said: "Welcome Landon."

There was a pink elephant, made of cardboard, standing beside the street at the point where Governor Landon stopped and told the crowd he was "glad to be in Colorado." Mrs. Landon was handed a huge bouquet of roses by Mayor Ray Lanyon and officials of the Chamber of Commerce.

Democrat Greets Him

Banners were strung about Estes Park and the village was in holiday mood when the Landon party arrived shortly before noon. The Governor's car crept at a snail's pace as the huge throng of horsemen escorted him into town.

More than 100 children from a camp, all mounted, added to the merrymaking.

Colorado's Governor, D. C. Johnson, a Democrat wearing a miniature metal donkey in his lapel, was one of the first to greet Landon when he arrived in Denver.

Kansas Doubles Cash Balances, Reduces Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., June 26—Kansas, under Gov. Alfred M. Landon, is closing its fiscal year, June 30, with almost twice as much money on hand as it had a year ago, its ledgers in the black, and cash piling up in the treasury.

According to J. J. Rhodes, State Treasurer, the State's general fund had on hand, May 31, an unencumbered balance of $1,572,481 compared with $889,591, at the same time last year. He expects to have a larger amount on hand by the last of June.

Expenditures Reduced

The highway fund, including outstanding balances is $8,176,284 as against $7,054,687 a year ago.

While slightly smaller receipts in the general revenue fund are recorded for the first 11 months this year, expenditures also are smaller. Another million dollars of the state bonus bonds, the only bonded debt of the state government, has been paid off and another reduction is to be made soon.

Under the Federal Emergency Administration of public works, allotments amounting to $8,265,731 have been received to aid in the construction of 217 useful and permanent projects costing $17,193,555, since June 16, 1933. R. E. Lawrence, state director of the Public Works Administration in Kansas, says the total expended for school buildings far exceeded that for any other class of improvements.

Improvements Listed

The list of improvements includes the following: 58 schools, 45 waterworks, 31 highways and streets, 30 disposal plants and sewers, 21 public buildings, 13 power plants, 11 bridges, 4 swimming pools, 3 fire stations and one wharf and dock.

This does not include an additional $5,000,000 allotted by way of loan and grant to the State Highway Commission, the loan portion of which is represented by the issuance and sale to the Government of revenue anticipation warrants, which will be retired from the proceeds of motor vehicle and motor fuel taxes.

Liberty Bell Ignored

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mrs. Clara C. Conroy of Albany, Ga., wanted to see the liberty bell at Independence Hall. She got up early this morning to avoid the rush. When she arrived, however, she found herself the only visitor to the historic spot.

Fireworks for Fourth Curbed by New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Safer and quieter observance of Independence Day is insured here today following adoption of an ordinance prohibiting storage or discharge of fireworks without specific permission from the fire department. The measure was signed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia yesterday.

Stressing that he hoped the ordinance would reduce accidents and casualties, Mayor LaGuardia said he had asked Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to proceed against violators immediately.

"Under this ordinance, the use of fireworks will be prohibited except where a permit is obtained from Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott," the Mayor added.

Political Picture

International

Adams Triplets of Garden City, Kan.

They Made a Visit to Topeka, Kan., to See the Republican Nominee for the Presidency, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and to Wish Him Success in His Campaign

Mechanized Farm Foreseen to Bring Profit and Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 26—The American Society of Agricultural Engineers, dealing with technical problems of the farmer, held its thirtieth annual meeting here. More than 250 delegates from 35 states and from Canada answered the roll call.

Members declared that the last year's research helped extraordinarily to achieve their objectives. Through inventions and discoveries, they have been endeavoring to lower farm production costs and to improve farm living and working conditions. Among their recent interests are soil and water conservation and industrial use of farm products.

Farming, according to E. M. Mervine of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been neglected very largely when it has come to modernization and has not been able to benefit from scientific achievements like other occupations. "Our job," Mr. Mervine said, "is to give the farmer the most and best of scientific research in an economical way, so that he may benefit accordingly."

Most of the discussion which occupied the first day's sessions of the assembly dealt with technical phases which the layman would find difficult to understand. Yet the results which have been and are going to be obtained are expected to revolutionize the entire farming industry of the country.

"The most advanced agricultural sections of the country are really backward in our estimation, and we hate to speak of the most backward sections," said Mr. Raymond Olney of St. Joseph, Mich., secretary of the A. S. A. E. "In the future we hope to make farm life a veritable paradise as well as a profitable occupation."

Representatives of the four sections of the convention, namely—power and machinery, rural electrification, structures and land reclamation—told of advances which will bear out Mr. Olney's observation.

Over-production of farm crops seemed of no concern to the engineers, as they told of ways to make land more productive. A need for more electric power was mentioned, and labor saving devices were much talked about.

Prevailing sentiment was that the New Deal had begun to pull the farmer out of the "rut," and consequently the work of agricultural engineers has been increased to the greatest point in many years.

The sessions of the society showed that theory is a somewhat forgotten item, for the A. S. A. E. men dwell on the practical side of the agricultural picture and are continually emphasizing the economical aspects of their discoveries and researches.

In the course of the four-day convention, the engineers and their wives found time to go on trips through the Rocky Mountain areas surrounding the town.

Moon to Turn On Lights to Open Lakes Fair at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27—With a wink of his eye the "Man in the Moon" officially turns on the the Great Lakes Exposition. Special lights tonight for thte opening of equipment furnished by General Electric research egineers will make this feature of the program possible.

As in the case of the opening of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, when light from Arcturus was used to turn the switch, a large telescope will be trained on a celestial object for the initial impulse. Prof. J. J. Nassau of the Case School of Applied Science will be in charge, using the principal instrument at the Warner-Swasey Observatory. Special photo-electric equipment has been installed to change moonlight into an electrical impulse which will automatically trip an electric relay releasing a switch at the exposition grounds.

Should the Man in the Moon be in hiding tonight, astronomers plan to provide an artificial lunar orb to take his place.

Gas Consumption Rises 6.4 Per Cent During 1935

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Bureau of Public Roads reported yesterday an increase of 6.4 per cent in 1935 over the preceding year in gasoline consumption by motor vehicles and a total revenue of $619,000,000 in state gasoline taxes.

Every State reported increased consumption, the largest being 13.4 per cent in New Mexico. The average tax rate was 3⅝ cents a gallon. Gasoline consumed on highways was more than 16,000,000,000 gallons. During the year the tax rate was increased by 1 cent in Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, New York and Pennsylvania.

Film of Pupils Writing Used In Visual Education Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—Home movies are entering the school room. Teachers are producing films for the instruction of pupils, just as they used to go to the blackboard and make chalk drawings to illustrate points.

Miss Alma B. Rogers, director of visual education of St. Louis County, reported this development to a conference on visual education held here at the Francis Parker School, sponsored by the DeVry Foundation.

Suburban towns in St. Louis County, some 11 school systems in all, pooled their efforts a few years ago and set up a joint department of visual instruction to aid teachers in some 75 county schools interested in this line of work. Much of the effort of the joint department has been spent in acquiring good slides and films, cataloging them, and distributing them by truck.

Taken in Classroom

But this spring a writing supervisor in the elementary schools asked for new service, Miss Rogers said. Unable to find on the market any film to teach writing, she proposed that the department make a film to her order.

"All right, if you can write the scenario," said the adaptable Miss Rogers. Her department had no motion picture camera but she managed to borrow one from a school superintendent who makes a hobby of home movies. Her department furnished six reels of film for it and the superintendent helped do the photography in the classroom.

First, third, and fifth graders were delighted to be recruited as the cast. The youngest children showed their writing technique with pride, demonstrating how they rest their arms on the desk and "slide on the fingernails." Those chosen for "close-ups" were especially honored. Third grade youngsters gave examples of corrective work, writing on the blackboard and making changes when the teacher discovered mistakes. Fifth graders demonstrated correct posture, and were graded for their penmanship on the American handwriting scale.

Put in Circulation

The movie cost about $40 to make, Miss Rogers estimated. The film is by no means perfect, she admitted, but she thinks it has value in interesting the children in the mastery of good penmanship. The film is available now for circulation to the 75 schools participating in the visual education service.

Miss Rogers hopes that other teachers will provide scenarios for teaching other elementary subjects through motion picture film, since there is a need, she said, for films to teach elementary educational skills. Of course teachers for some time have been making their own lantern slides, she noted, and some of these are of high educational value.

Following Business Practice

How broad a term "visual education" may be is demonstrated at the current meeting. Many commercial companies are using motion picture film for instructing their own staffs and for advertising their wares to the public.

The usual practice is for an industrial concern to engage a film company to make its movies, but Stewart Grant of the Pure Oil Company told how his small department was producing its own film with the aid of a 16-milimeter sound-recording camera. Mr. Grant finds it practicable to write the scenario, record it, edit the film and distribute it. The camera he uses is a new one on the market, he says, and is forecasting the possibilities in this field. His company is using talking films to inform the 35,000 or so gas station attendants distributing the company's products about the industrial processes that prepare them for the market. The company feels that basic instruction of this kind is of far more effect than the teaching of "canned sales talks." The Standard Oil Company of California also presented a sound film, four reels, entitled "Selling Standard," while the Shell Petroleum Company offered a five-reel picture called, "The World Rolls On."

Method Approved

A great variety of commercial films, some suitable for school use, were exhibited in the darkened conference hall. Experts in visual education who watched them were invited to ask questions of their producers, who were present to answer them. Other films made by educators for their own use and for distribution were thrown on the screen. No question was raised as to the value of the lantern slide and the motion picture in the school room; that is accepted.

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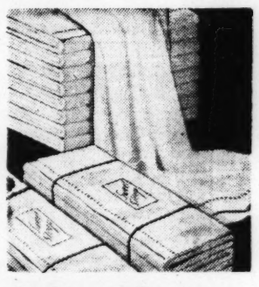
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22/6 per dozen
SAMPLES WILLINGLY SENT TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

Borah Upholds Supreme Court But Criticizes It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho today vehemently defended the propriety of criticisms of the Supreme Court—a thing for which President Roosevelt has been severely blamed for doing.

The unexpected statement came on the heels of a private White House luncheon, at which Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska was the sole guest. The incidents together gave currency to reports which have been circulating here for several weeks that Mr. Borah is likely to be drawn into the Roosevelt camp before election day rolls around.

Seeks Borah Support

Senator Norris has for years been a close friend of Senator Borah's. Having long ago renounced the Republican Party in national politics for the New Deal, he is believed to be attempting to draw Senator Borah after him. President Roosevelt went far to make this possible when he launched his campaign against monopolies during his recent southern trip.

"I think there never has been a time in the history of the country," Senator Borah said at a special press conference, "when the Supreme Court was considered as above criticism. It ought not to be. No institution of our country should be above criticism.

Attacks Are Mild

"The attacks on the Court now are mild compared with what they were just after the Civil War," he continued, "I am as strong a believer in the Supreme Court as anybody, but I never have felt that any institution in this country is above criticism.

"I simply have no fault to find with those who have criticized it, I may not agree with their views on specific opinions of the Court, but it is by discussion and criticism that you make intelligent opinion in this country."

Besides lunching with Senator Norris, the President made a gesture toward organized labor by signing the anti-strike-breaking bill making it a felony to import strikebreakers across state lines to interfere with peaceful picketing.

Cements Labor Ties

The bill, considered extremely important by organized labor, was enacted under pressure from labor sources and its approval by the President is calculated to cement the ties between the New Deal and the labor unions, many of which already are committed to his candidacy for re-election.

Despite Mr. Borah's unbroken record of party regularity on election day, Roosevelt strategists still believe that this time he will change his habits provided sufficient inducements in the form of anti-monopoly moves can be provided. The Senator was one of the earliest and most aggressive critics of NRA on the ground that it encouraged monopolies.

Shift in Policy

Recent indications point to a reorientation of Roosevelt policy away from the regimentation which NRA personified and toward the militant enforcement of anti-trust laws which Mr. Borah demands.

In addition to politics, the President devoted much time to routine bill signing, to the Florida ship canal and to work on his acceptance speech, to be delivered in Philadelphia, Saturday night.

Some momentary excitement prevailed when it was learned that Senators Carter Glass of Virginia and Pat Harrison of Mississippi had arrived today from Philadelphia, but both promptly made it clear that they were not "taking a walk." Senator Glass said he had come back from the Democratic convention for personal business reasons, adding that he intended to "maintain my party regularity and support the ticket." Senator Harrison said he would return to Philadelphia tomorrow or Saturday.

Bills Await Signature

Some hundred more bills, mostly private measures for settlement of small claims by individuals against the Government, were added to the list of those signed since Congress adjourned. Besides the anti-strike breaking bill, the only other of major importance authorized the expansion of the army air corps by 2320 planes over a five-year period. No appropriations are included in the measure.

The President conferred with General Somervell, engineer in charge of the Florida ship canal project, on the disposition to be made of it in view of refusal by Congress to appropriate funds for its completion. He discussed the similar problem relating to the Passamaquoddy power project yesterday with Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine.

Three Heads Are Better Than One

Acme

W. Forbes Morgan
Secretary, Democratic National Committee

James A. Farley
Chairman, Democratic National Committee

Charles Michelson
Publicity Director, Democratic National Committee

Time Schedule Of Convention

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 26

TODAY'S Democratic National Convention program: 12 o'clock noon (eastern daylight time): Convention called to order by Senator Robinson, the permanent chairman.

Prayer by Dr. William H. Fineshriber, a Philadelphia rabbi.

Song.

Roll call for presidential nominations.

Nomination of President by John E. Mack of New York.

Seconding speeches.

Action on nomination.

Adjournment.

Democratic Chairman James A. Farley said the program might be changed to provide for a recess until 8 p. m., after several of the numerous seconding addresses had been given.

Democratic Women Pleased by Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

Women's Clubs, which have been working for its repeal, expressed great disappointment.

Miss Dewson was not perturbed by the committee's failure to specifically mention Section 213. That injustice, she predicted, would be righted as the depression loosens its grasp on the nation.

The section on the merit system pleased the National League of Women Voters. Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston, who presented the proposed plank to the platform committee, said:

"The definite statement of policy in regard to the civil service in the 1936 Democratic platform is a marked advance over the party's position in 1932, when the platform failed to mention civil service. The League of Women Voters interprets this declaration to mean the immediate extension of the civil service to include all postmasters, deputy collectors of internal revenue, United States marshals and other positions long considered patronage jobs. The league is greatly encouraged by the platform commitment on this point."

Representatives of the National Woman's Party were disappointed not to have their proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution even considered by the Women's Advisory Committee, but they were rejoicing that the section on minimum wages did not refer solely to minimum wages for women but for both sexes.

Mrs. O'Day hailed the platform by saying: "The reaffirming of our policy on foreign relations and peace in positive and concrete language is an expression of the feelings of all women of the country.

Our vigorous stand against child labor, our stand for better housing, the extension of the merit system, our recognition of civil liberties, our protection of the consumer, our far-reaching and definite social security program are all affirmative answers to what the women of our party have worked for and advocated."

Pigeons and Parachutes Spread Appeal for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Wings of the peace movement soared over the scene of the Democratic National Convention today as Laura Ingalls, famous woman pilot, released from her plane pigeons and parachutes bearing messages to President Roosevelt and to convention delegates, calling for adoption of peace planks in the Democratic platform.

The message to President Roosevelt, which was signed by Ray Newton, executive director of the Emergency Peace Campaign, read:

"Millions of the people in the United States feel, because of the continuing suffering and distress of the last war and the suicidal results of another war, that the maintenance of peace is our most important national issue.

Chance for Democrats

"The fact that the Republican Party has turned its back on any constructive peace program gives the Democratic Party an unusual opportunity.

"We would respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to use your great power to make the Democratic Party the American Peace Party by incorporating into the platform the peace planks as recommended by the Emergency Peace Campaign and 34 other national organizations. Your action will be welcomed by those desiring and working to prevent war."

The proposed planks appeared on one side of the sheets dropped in bundles attached to the parachutes, as well as scattered individually from Miss Ingall's plane. They are:

"1. National defense policy based on defense of our soil from invasion, not for protection of our interests abroad.

"2. Stabilization of currency through international action.

"3. Active participation in the work of the International Labor Organization.

"Continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program.

"5. Control of the munitions industry.

6. Extension of the neutrality legislation to include an embargo on supplementary war material.

7. Settlement of international disputes by pacific means through support of the Kellogg Pact and membership in the World Court.

8. Continued co-operation with the League of Nations in its social, economic and humanitarian activities."

Peace Meeting in Rain

A peace meeting scheduled for Reyburn Plaza at noon was held in spite of pouring rain, at which Walter Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, and Miss Ingalls spoke. Other peace leaders present included Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of the Nation; Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association, and Mrs. Mary Parquharson, state senator from Washington.

Langer Cuts Welford Lead In North Dakota Primary

FARGO, N. D., June 26 (AP)—Former Governor William Langer, essaying a political comeback in North Dakota's primary election, cut Gov. Walter Welford's lead for the Republican gubernatorial nomination to 2280 votes today. With only 203 of 2242 precincts missing, Langer had 83,468 votes to 85,748 for Welford.

There was no tabulation of the vote for Congressman William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate, who was renominated at the Republican ballot without opposition. William Stern, Republican national committeeman for North Dakota, said the complimentary vote being polled by Mr. Lemke indicated it "would not be surprising if Mr. Lemke carried North Dakota next fall over Gov. Landon and President Roosevelt."

Lemke Quits Washington On Way to Headquarters

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota headed yesterday for Chicago, where headquarters are to be established for the new Union Party of which he is the presidential candidate. Representative Burdick, another North Dakotan named as Mr. Lemke's campaign manager, planned to follow him tomorrow.

Before leaving, Mr. Lemke conferred with William H. McKeighan, several times mayor of Flint, Mich., and an old-age pension advocate.

President's Smile Admits Farley Is To Leave Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Reports that James A. Farley will resign as Postmaster General of the United States shortly after the Democratic convention and devote his time to managing the Roosevelt campaign were virtually confirmed at the White House here today.

Asked about the reports at his press conference, President Roosevelt replied he had nothing to say on the matter until after the convention. Informed sources indicated, however, that the question which has been prominent in Democratic Party strategy for months has at last been decided.

The form of the President's answer was in itself virtual confirmation of the reports. Had the answer been in the negative his normal practice would have been to remark that he had nothing to say about the matter. What he did say was accepted as final confirmation.

In Unusually Mellow Mood

Mr. Roosevelt was in a more than usually genial and mellow mood as he received the press for the last time before accepting his nomination for re-election. He had listened over the radio as Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York read the party's proposed platform last night and said he had telephoned the senator in Philadelphia congratulating him on his rendition. He said he had destroyed the original draft of the renomination acceptanc speech he will deliver tomorrow night at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. He decided that he did not like it and began drafting another version.

He then joked with his interlocutors about the "Al" Smith demonstration in the galleries at the convention yesterday, congratulating a prominent anti-New Deal commentator on his description of the incident. He also derived considerable amusement from the statement of another eminent journalist in the morning papers that he had received a written copy of the platform by airplane from Philadelphia yesterday.

Telephone Far Swifter

He pointed out that the report overlooked the fact that the telephone represents a swifter and simpler method of communication between Philadelphia and the White House than an airplane.

Another reason for his cheerfulness was the fact that only about 100 bills of the huge file dumped on his desk at the last moment by the departing Congress still remain to be acted upon. Among those signed during the past 12 hours are several flood control measures, an act authorizing application of state workmen's compensation laws to workers on government projects, and an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act abolishing arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion.

Still to be acted on are two very important measures—the Walsh-Healy government contracts bill and the ship subsidy bill. The Navy Department has led a vigorous protest against the Walsh-Healy bill approval from within the Government, while numerous private industries have appealed for its veto from outside. It is claimed that the bill would not put any serious obstacle on large manufacturers most of whom are said to still conform to NRA wage and hour standards but that it would be a serious blow to the smaller units of industry who have cut wages and lengthened hours.

Navy Fears Delay

The navy fears that the requirement under the bill that all work on government contract be done under prevailing hour and 40-hour-week standards might seriously retard, if not prevent altogether, construction of new warships.

Meanwhile John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, announced campaign plans which will carry an aggressive fight into every part of the country except the Old South.

He himself is starting immediately on a speaking tour which will last until September. Other speakers will emulate him in a drive designed to give the Democrats no peace.

The Hamilton campaign begins tonight with a speech before a Republican rally on the farm of Henry Heffers, New Jersey state chairman, near Plainsboro, N. J.

The predicted resignation of Mr. Farley from the Post Office has long been expected to come after the convention. Two reasons are given.

First and most obvious is that he will have to devote most of his time to the re-election campaign.

Second, that his retention until this time is in conformity with plans, the effect of which would make him the Administration scapegoat for patronage and "playing-politics" criticism. The theory is that his departure could provide Mr. Roosevelt credit for cleaning his house of "Farleyism" and deprive the opposition of its most familiar target. Mr. Farley has been blamed so generally for much that has been unsavory about the Roosevelt Administration that considerable readjustment will be necessary to direct it at someone else. At least, so the theory goes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—The question, "Will you resign as Postmaster General, and if so when?" was asked again today at Democratic Chairman James A. Farley's press conference. He gave the oft-repeated reply, "No comment."

'Vets' Quit Military Home After Bonus Is Cashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Payment of the veterans' bonus has reduced the enrollment in the National Military Home here, according to Col. G. W. Spofford, manager. Before the bonus bonds arrived the Dayton institution housed 2422 men, of which about 1900 were World War veterans.

During the first week of bonus distribution, 522 veterans left the home. Colonel Spofford, however, believes a large number of the men will return.

Constitution Saved in 1800

THE PROVIDENTIAL DETECTION

"The Providential Detection"

One of the Cartoons Shown This Week in the Library Company of Philadelphia's "One Hundred Years of American Political Caricatures" Exhibit. Published During the Presidential Campaign of 1800, It Represents Jefferson Kneeling Before an "Altar to Gallic Despotism" on Which the Works of Paine, Voltaire, Rousseau and Others Are Already Burning. He Is on the Point of Adding the United States Constitution to the Blaze, but Is Foiled in This Intent by the Angry American Eagle

Jefferson Letters Displayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Exhibitions celebrating the Democratic National Convention are on view in two Philadelphia libraries now. The venerable Library Company of Philadelphia, founded by Benjamin Franklin, is showing numerous ancient political cartoons printed up to the time of Abraham Lincoln, while the Free Library of Philadelphia is exhibiting a number of documents connected with Democratic presidents.

The Library Company's "One Hundred Years of American Political Caricatures" exhibit was arranged by Berthold A. Sorby using William Murrell's "History of American Graphic Humor" as a basis for its plan.

Relics Are Displayed

In addition to the cartoons there are several interesting relics owned by the library, such as a piece of the Stamp Act paper which was seized by the Sons of Liberty and burned in 1765. This particular scrap was saved from the flames and put up in a Philadelphia coffee house.

"Plain Truth," published by Franklin in 1747, is believed to be the first attempt to symbolize a political situation. Opposing the Quaker doctrine of nonresistance, Franklin was urging Pennsylvania to take defense measures. The cartoon shows Hercules leaning on his club while three horses struggle in vain to draw a heavily loaded wagon out of the mire, and the waggoner prays to the gods to assist him. It recalled the story in which Hercules declared "Heaven helps only those who help themselves."

Lincoln and Emancipation

The cartoons reach their most pungent point in the 50's and 60's with fierce onslaughts on both the Democratic and Republican sides.

The final item in the display, however, is entitled "Emancipation." It shows Lincoln standing proudly erect, with the Emancipation Proclamation in one hand. With the other he points toward a rainbow in the sky.

One of the most important exhibits at the Free Library is a letter written by Thomas Jefferson while he was drafting the Declaration of Independence.

Criticized Constitution

One letter, written on the eve of the French Revolution, while Jefferson was still in France, criticizes the Constitution and anticipates the Bill of Rights.

"I am one of those who think it a defect," he wrote, "that the important rights, not placed in security by the frame of the Constitution itself, were not explicitly secured by a supplementary declaration. There are rights which it is useless to surrender to the Government, and which yet government have always been fond to invade. These are the rights of thinking, and publishing our thoughts by speaking or writing: the right of free commerce; the right of personal freedom. There are instruments for administering the government, so peculiarly trustworthy, that we should never leave the legislature at liberty to change them. The new constitution has secured these in the executive and legislative departments; but not in the judiciary."

Later documents include Andrew Jackson's original letter accepting the Presidency of the United States; a letter in which James Monroe, through Aaron Burr, challenges Alexander Hamilton to a duel; and a number of other letters and documents—57 in all—dating up to the time of Woodrow Wilson, with many of them closely connected with the development of national policies.

Like the recent display at the Free Library in honor of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, this exhibition celebrating the Democratic Convention here, is made up of letters and other original documents, loaned by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, well-known collector and bibliophile.

Women to Heed Farley Warning To Get Out Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Taking to heart a talk given them by Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic women leaders determined today to use their newfound recognition in the party to attract the woman vote in the 1936 campaign.

With one feather stuck in their cap on Tuesday when the convention voted them a place on the platform committee, women are expected to win a second honor on Saturday when the Democratic National Committee is scheduled to name a woman, probably Miss Mary W. Dewson, to be vice-chairman of the National Committee as she has been in the past.

Real Effort Made

Attending a luncheon in his honor by national committeewomen and vice-chairmen of state committees, Mr. Farley declared yesterday, "Women in our party, the opposite party and the independent woman voter will appreciate that the Democrats have made a real effort to give them representation in the party. Greater consideration and representation have been given women at this convention than at any convention of any political party."

He urged the women to go home and organize extensively in every community. "You must leave here with a firm determination to organize to the nth degree," he admonished them, recalling that "an organized minority can defeat a majority."

Assistance Pledged

Saying that he had in all his political career sincerely tried to lend encouragement to women, he pledged the assistance of the National Committee to women's Democratic organizations everywhere in the coming campaign.

Turning his attention to the unprecedented number of women who have been given government positions under the Roosevelt Administration, the national chairman declared that every one of them had justified the honor bestowed on her. He paid special tribute to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, whose work he has watched at Cabinet meetings. "She has done a splendid job and the people, especially the women, appreciate what she has done," he said.

Face Hostile Press

"The press of the country will be against us in the coming campaign because in most instances it is controlled by big business," Mr. Farley told the women. "Money will be against the President and lies will be told, but you will find that the people have the same affection for him as they had when they elected him in November, 1932."

Forty-five states were represented at the luncheon by either their National Committee woman, state vice-chairman or both.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, National Committee woman for Pennsylvania, explained in her introduction of Mr. Farley that the women leaders of the party were honoring him "because they believe in him."

Mexican Candidate Slain

MEXICO, D. F., June 28 (AP)—Six bullets from an assassin's gun ended the political career of Manlio Favio Altamirano, candidate for governor of Vera Cruz, in a crowded cafe early today.

Trade Board Orders Tinplate Firms To Lift Ban on Sales

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Fifteen manufacturers of tinplate were ordered today by the Federal Trade Commission to cease entering into agreements not to sell or quote prices on "stock plate" to makers of cans and other containers.

Findings of the commission included a statement that such agreements resulted in "suppression of competition" and moves toward monopoly.

Firms involved are:

American Sheet & Tinplate Company, Pittsburgh; Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Penna.; Canton Tinplate Corporation, Canton, Ohio; Columbia Steel Company, San Francisco; trustees of Follansbee Brothers Company, Pittsburgh; Granite City Steel Company, Granite City, Ill.; Inland Steel Company, Chicago; Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; McKeesport Tinplate Company, McKeesport, Penna.; Republic Steel Company Corporation, Cleveland; The N. & G. Taylor Company, Cumberland, Md.; Washington Tinplate Company, Washington, Penna.; Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Ca.; Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

The "cease and desist" order was directed against the firms' alleged methods of selling stock plate produced in the processing of first-grade tinplate. The order said small manufacturers of tin cans depended upon the stock plate for raw material.

The order also was directed against alleged agreements to cut up or otherwise mutilate the stock plate in order to classify it as a lower grade quality for domestic uses, while offering unmutilated material to the foreign market.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "You must not too hastily conclude that prosperity is felicity."
2. Duck, Suck, Sock, Soak, Soap, Soup.
3. 3 at 4 cents, 15 at 2 for 1 cent, and 2 at 4 for 1 cent.
4. Dialect, Citadel, Edictal.
5. Think twice before acting.

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Native Green Peas	2 lbs. 25c
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Extra Fancy Cantaloupe	each 18c, 2 for 35c
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Convention Wastes No Time in Adopting Platform by Acclamation

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The text of the Democratic platform follows:

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that the test of a representative government is its ability to promote the safety and happiness of the people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that 12 years of Republican leadership left our nation sorely stricken in body, mind and spirit; and that three years of Democratic leadership have put it back on the road to restored health and prosperity.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that 12 years of Republican surrender to the dictatorship of a privileged few have been supplanted by a Democratic leadership which has returned the people themselves to the places of authority, and has revived in them new faith and restored the hope which they had almost lost.

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that this three-year recovery in all the basic values of life and the re-establishment of the American way of living has been brought about by humanizing the policies of the Federal Government as they affect the personal, financial, industrial and agricultural well-being of the American people.

Obligations

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

1. Protection of the family and the home.
2. Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people.
3. Aid to those overtaken by disaster.

These obligations, neglected through 12 years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American government. Under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

Protection

For the protection of the family and the home:

1. We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnapers and bandits. We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

Savings

2. We have safeguarded the thrift of our citizens by restraining those who would gamble with other people's savings, by requiring truth in the sale of securities; by putting the brakes upon the use of credit for speculation; by outlawing the manipulation of prices in stock and commodity markets; by curbing the overweening power and unholy practices of utility holding companies; by insuring 50,000,000 bank accounts.

Security

3. We have built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the hazards of unemployment and old age; for the orphaned, the crippled and the blind. On the foundation of the Social Security Act we are determined to erect a structure of economic security for all our people, making sure that this benefit shall keep step with the ever-increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all its citizens.

Consumer

4. We will act to secure to the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

Rural Electrification

5. This Administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee Valley and in several other parts of the nation. As a result, electricity has been made available to the people at a lower rate. We will continue to promote plans for rural electrification and for cheap power by means of the yardstick method.

Housing

6. We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford. In the last three years the Federal Government, having saved more than 2,000,000 homes from foreclosure, has taken the first steps in our history to provide decent housing for people of meager incomes. We believe every encouragement should be given to the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the Government should steadily extend its housing program toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

Veterans

7. We shall continue just treatment to our war veterans and their dependents.

For the establishment of a democracy of opportunity:

The Farmer

We have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its prewar purchasing power. The farmer is no longer suffering from 15-cent corn, 3-cent hogs, 2½-cent beef and at the farm, 5-cent wool, 30-cent wheat, 5-cent cotton and 3-cent sugar.

Farm Income

By federal legislation we have reduced the farmers' indebtedness and doubled his net income. In cooperation with the states and through the farmers' own committees, we are restoring the fertility of his land and checking the erosion of his soil. We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

We will continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment program with payments to farmers

Farm Tenancy

We will continue a fair-minded administration of agricultural laws, quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We recognize the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy, and we pledge the full co-operation of the Government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

We favor the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers; we favor judicious commodity loans on seasonal surpluses; and we favor assistance within federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand, at a fair profit to the farmers.

Co-operatives

We favor encouragement of sound, practical farm co-operatives.

By the purchase and retirement of 10,000,000 acres of sub-marginal land, and assistance to those attempting to eke out an existence upon it, we have made a good beginning toward proper land use and rural rehabilitation.

The farmer has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

The Laborer

We have given the army of America's industrial workers something more substantial than the Republicans' dinner pail full of promises. We have increased the worker's pay and shortened his hours; we have undertaken to put an end to the sweated labor of his wife and children; we have written into the law of the land his right to collective bargaining and self-organization free from the interference of employers; we have provided federal machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

Resources

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights, both as wage earner and consumer, in the production and consumption of all commodities including coal and water power and other natural resource products.

The worker has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Business

We have taken the American business man out of the red. We have saved his bank and given it a sounder foundation; we have extended credit; we have lowered interest rates: we have undertaken to free him from the ravages of cutthroat competition.

The American business man has been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

Youth

We have aided youth to stay in school; given them constructive occupation; opened the door to opportunity which 12 years of Republican neglect had closed.

Our youth have been returned to the road to freedom and prosperity. We will keep them on that road.

Monopolies

Monopolies and the concentration of economic power, the creation of Republican rule and privilege, continue to be the master of the producer, the exploiter of the consumer, and the enemy of the independent operator. This is a problem challenging the unceasing effort of untrammeled public officias in every branch of the Government. We pledge vigorously and fearlessly to enforce the criminal and civil provisions of the existing antitrust laws, and to the extent that their effectiveness has been weakened by new corporate devices or judicial construction, we propose by law to restore their efficacy in stamping out monopolistic practices and the concentration of economic power.

Relief

We have aided and will continue to aid those who have been visited by widespread drought and floods and have adopted a nation-wide flood-control policy.

Unemployment

We believe that unemployment is a national problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our Government to meet it in a national way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than 5,000,000 people have been re-employed; and we shall continue to maintain that the first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in co-operation with state and local governments on useful public projects, to the end that the national wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life.

The Constitution

The Republican platform proposes to meet many pressing national problems solely by action of the separate states. We know that drought, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices cannot be handled exclusively by 48 separate state legislatures, 48 separate state administrations and 48 separate state courts. Transactions and activities which inevitably overflow state boundaries call for both state and federal treatment.

Legislation

We have sought and will continue to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the Constitution.

If those problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Civil Service

For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service—which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices—to all nonpolicy-making positions in the federal service.

We shall subject to the civil service law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operation.

Civil Liberties

We shall continue to guard the freedom of speech, press, radio, religion and assembly which our Constitution guarantees; with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Finance

The Administration has stopped deflation, restored values and enabled business to go ahead with confidence.

When national income shrinks, government income is imperiled. In reviving national income, we have fortified government finance. We have raised the public credit to a position of unsurpassed security. The interest rate on government bonds has been reduced to the lowest point in 28 years. The same government bonds which in 1932 sold under 83 are now selling over 104.

Currency

We approve the objective of a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors, and property owners on the one hand, and wage earners and creditors on the other, a currency which will permit full utilization of the country's resources. We assert that today we have the soundest currency in the world.

Expenditure

We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

Foreign Policy

In our relationship with other nations, this Government will continue to extend the policy of good neighbor. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to take the profits out of war; to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere.

Foreign Trade

We shall continue to foster the increase in our foreign trade which has been achieved by this Administration; to seek by mutual agreement the lowering of those tariff barriers, quotas and embargoes which have been raised against our exports of agricultural and industrial products; but continue as in the past to give adequate protection to our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition or the dumping on our shores of commodities and goods produced abroad by cheap labor or subsidized by foreign governments.

'The Issue'

The issue in this election is plain. The American people are called upon to choose between a Republican Administration that has and would again regiment them in the service of privileged groups and a Democratic Administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all our people.

We have faith in the destiny of our nation. We are sufficiently endowed with natural resources and with productive capacity to provide for all a quality of life that meets the standards of real Americanism.

Dedicated to a government of liberal American principles, we are determined to oppose equally, the despotism of Communism and the menace of concealed Fascism.

We hold this final truth to be self-evident—that the interests, the security and the happiness of the people of the United States of America can be perpetuated only under democratic government as conceived by the founders of our nation.

Comparison of Platforms

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Here is a comparison of some major features of the Democratic and Republican platforms of 1936 and the Democratic platform of 1932:

Labor and the Constitution

Democratic 1936	Democratic 1932	Republican 1936
Called for federal and state authority to deal with problems of monopoly, maximum hours, minimum wages, child labor, and working conditions in industry. Promised to seek these ends within the Constitution or, if necessary, through constitutional amendment.	No constitutional labor issue.	Promised to abolish sweatshops, child labor, protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions expressing belief this could be done "within the Constitution as it now stands." (Governor Landon said: Constitutional amendment, if necessary, to give states such power.)

Currency and Monetary Standard

1936	1932	1936
Pledged sound, unfluctuating currency, asserting "we have the soundest currency in the world."	A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards; and an international monetary conference . . . to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions.	Pledged sound currency, restoration to Congress of authority to regulate its value. (Governor Landon said sound currency to him meant ultimate restoration of gold standard.)

Unemployment and Relief

1936	1932	1936
Pledged national handling of unemployment problem, public works at prevailing wages, with state and local co-operation.	Pledged federal aid for public works program, and advocated shorter hours to spread employment.	Pledged to remove "restrictions on production" blamed for hindering absorption of unemployed in private industry. Pledged grants to the states "while the need exists."

Agriculture

1936	1932	1936
To continue soil conservation, benefit payments, and domestic allotment production control, government aid in debt refinancing, crop adjustment, commodity loans.	Pledged control of crop surpluses, aid in debt financing and "every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."	Removal of marginal lands from production, credit assistance, an export bounty on crops with production beyond domestic consumption, soil conservation with benefit payments to "family-type" farms.

Anti-Monopoly Legislation

1936	1932	1936
Enforcement of criminal and civil provisions of antitrust laws, with amendments where necessary to stamp out monopolistic practices.	Essentially the same.	Essentially the same.

Reciprocal and Flexible Tariff

1936	1932	1936
Continuation of reciprocal trade agreements to eliminate tariff, quota and embargo barriers against American exports; but protection against cheap labor or subsidized foreign production.	A competitive tariff for revenue, and reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations.	Pledged repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, restoration of the flexible tariff, use of tariff to balance agriculture against other industries.

Foreign Affairs

1936	1932	1936
Opposition to war as "an instrument of national policy," to preserve true neutrality, to prepare to resist aggression.	Advocated "settlement of international disputes by arbitration"; adherence to the World Court, and to outlawry-of-war pact.	Pledged promotion of peace "by all honorable means," but expressed opposition to "foreign alliances"; against World Court or League adherence. To promote international arbitration.

Government Finance and Taxes

1936	1932	1936
Claimed deflation stopped, and next step is to reduce expenses of government, "being aided therein by the recession in unemployment." Promised retrenchment, with tax and recovery program directed toward "a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment."	Pledged abolition of offices and other economies to reduce government costs "not less than" 25 per cent; balanced budget, with revenues from taxation "levied on the principle of ability to pay."	Promised to "stop the folly of uncontrolled spending," to balance the budget by cutting expenditures, to revise the federal tax system "for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes."

[Comparison of the Republican platforms of 1936 and 1932 was published June 13.]

A Scribe's Lamentation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Everybody has read minute-to-minute color stories of what happens in convention halls. Here (perhaps) for the first time (and maybe last) is what happens outside hotel rooms when newspaper men are trying to make careful studies and comparisons of artfully drafted party platforms:

12:15 a. m.—Return to room on twelfth floor of quiet hotel, armed with 1936 Democratic platform, 1936 Republican platform, and (probably) the only copy of the 1932 Democratic platform in Philadelphia.

12:25 a. m.—Enormous mummers' parade passes front of hotel—new section apparently just reaching here—terrific din—great crowds outside window.

12:45 a. m.—Mummers stop parading, return singly.

12:50 a. m.—Big stream of machine-gun traffic comes along, buses and taxis returning from Convention Hall.

12:50 a. m.—People in hotel opposite still throwing down paper into street, on mummers and convention delegates.

12:51 a. m.—Hotel opposite seen to sway gently back and forth, so intense is excitement within.

1:05 a. m.—It rains a little, not enough to dispel crowds.

1:07 to 3:05 a. m.—Reporter works, not paying any attention to street.

3:06 a. m.—Brass band playing loudly, suddenly appears in street and parades for blocks toward us—finally turns right into portals of hotel opposite and is heard playing up and down lobby—lights which were doused at 1:30 go on in upper rooms.

3:15 a. m.—Band emerges, playing "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?"

3:20 a. m.—Police escort, with sirens loudly and arrogantly snarling, comes down street, delivers dignitary ("Jim" Farley?) at hotel opposite.

3:25 a. m.—Group apepars, shouting: "We want Landon."

3:30 a. m.—Continual singers and shouters pass down street—rebel yells resound — yells are always being heard, far and near—automobile horns very loud.

3:45 a. m.—Band reappears, evidently for last time.

3:50 a. m.—Street sweepers appear, parting away vast tiers of litter in street, soggy after rain.

4:00 a. m.—Reporter finishes work, goes to bed. Can't get out of his head the tunes of "Oh, Susannah," "Three Long Years," "Happy Days," "Sidewalks of New York." They all make hodge podge.

4:05 a. m. — The band comes back. . . .

Dry Worker Rewarded After 60-Year Wait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 25—Mrs. Mary B. Adams of this city has proved that patience pays dividends. She waited 60 years for this pay-off. Ever since she was a young married woman in Missouri it was her ambition to attend a National W. C. T. U. convention. She was an ardent worker for the cause and signed a pledge. She went to county and state meets and enjoyed distributing literature, but was unable to attend a national convention of the organization.

This year the W. C. T. U. convention came to her—to Tulsa, her home city, with headquarters just one block from her front door.

And has she been busy! She has visited among the delegates and renewed acquantanceships with other pioneer workers.

Sale of Passes Causes Notification Ticket Mixup

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—A mix-up in the distribution of tickets to the Democratic notification ceremonies at Franklin Field tomorrow night led to the sale of some passes at $1 each and the free distribution of thousands of others.

Charles Michelson, Democratic publicity chief, said today the mistake resulted from activities of the "Roosevelt nominators" organization, which has been selling tickets to ceremonies in other cities as a means of raising campaign funds. A start was made on the sale of tickets here, he said, until it was learned that the Democratic National Committee intended that they should be free.

Convention Kills Two-Thirds Rule; Smith Is Boohed

(Continued from Page 1)

Resolutions Committee, read a 2000-word "streamlined" set of party planks opening in the language of the Declaration of Independence.

The platform was adopted with a roar, with all the attendant scenes and turmoil of the typical American convention, including bands, parades, banners, a march by supporters of Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and the perambulation of an embarrassed Democratic donkey up and down the center aisle.

Clark Replies to Smith

The Smith incident was an unexpected part of the program, and provoked a later comment by Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, chairman of the Rules Committee, which apparently will be the only formal notice taken in the convention as to the former New York Governor's letter to delegates attacking President Roosevelt.

As one of the sporadic parades was occurring on the convention floor below, a group of young men unfolded three or four white cloth banners in the extreme upper left-hand corner of the gallery, inscribed "We Want Smith." The signs were immediately visible to the immense throng and at first elicited boohs and hisses from the crowd.

The parade stopped, and all eyes turned to the remote corner. Zealous New Deal supporters ran toward the gallery, one man noticeably reaching the group and tearing down several banners before he became involved in fighting and was himself sorely smitten.

Picnic for Camera Men

More fists were flung about as ushers and aids reached the Smith followers, while others pushed out of the way of the fracas. The Smith group appeared to number a dozen or 15. After rough scuffling they were ejected by the police, while some 30 photographers with tin-plate flashlight cameras recorded the scene.

A 10-minute interval elapsed before Senator Clark was introduced to present the report of his committee. The time had apparently been seized to prepare a rejoinder to Mr. Smith and his followers in view of the wide inevitable publicity of the incident. Senator Clark denounced the activities of "a few paid interlopers in behalf of Alfred E. Smith," and the name of the former "Happy Warrior," who carried the banner of the party in 1928 was roundly booed.

Laid to Rowdy Republicans

Senator Clark declared that the convention's counter-demonstration against the group "affords an adequate and accurate comparison between the du Pont Liberty League and Alfred E. Smith on the one hand and the Democratic Party and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the other hand."

There was a further reference to the fracas over the Smith supporters before the turbulent evening was over. David L. Lawrence, chairman of the Pennsylvania committee when introduced later informed the crowd that the whole affair had been traced to machinations of Republicans. He asserted that the young men had been paid for their risky demonstration. It was the work, said he of leaders of the "Second Ward," and his sinister inflection as he uttered the words brought a wave of sympathetic indignation from the floor. It was typical, he said, of conditions facing Democrats in Philadelphia and, amid cheers of the good old-fashioned political sort, he warned adversaries that "ballot-box stuffing and other election skull duggery" was over in Pennsylvania.

Obviously Premeditated

Whatever the truth of Mr. Lawrence's charge, the incident, as seen from the convention floor, appeared to be wholly synthetic, with the pro-Smith crowd apparently "planted" rather than representing a spontaneous demonstration. Their treatment by other spectators and convention aides is sure, however, to be used to bolster the charge of suppression of free speech.

One of the youths ejected from the Auditorium last night for participation in unfolding pro-Smith banners laid his plight to political inexperience.

Victims Called Dupes

"A fellow in our neighborhood told us he could get us into the convention if we would put up Al Smith banners," he told an interviewer. "About 20 of us came here and he got us through the door in a group. I think he had tickets because he brought us right in. We did what he told us, and when he gave the signal we raised the banners. We got pinched. And he ducked."

Case-hardened politicians on the convention floor shook their heads sagely, remembered some leaders they had followed in the past, and said: "It happens to everybody—once."

Senator Clark's comment on the affair was only preliminary to his report recommending abrogation of the two-thirds rule. This was the only subject that has really roused violent feeling, and the convention's action ending the rule may in 1940 loom as the most important step taken this year.

Robbed Senator's Father

The Missouri Senator whose father failed to receive the presidential nomination in 1912 because of the rule, explained that a change in the historic practice was only possible at a moment like the present when there was no contest over candidates.

The majority rule had been advocated by Thomas Jefferson, he declared. The rule, he said, should have been ended by the party when the slavery issue was settled. He gave thanks now that the party was no longer sectional, but national, and that the need for the rule to protect the South no longer exists.

Senator Clark came to the convention floor yesterday, backed by a Rules Committee that had voted, 36 to 13, to abolish the two-thirds rule. The feelings of the southern minority had been assuaged by a "compromise" subsequent agreement to recommend to the Democratic National Committee that it formulate a new method of apportioning delegates for the 1940 convention giving advantages to states which go Democratic in 1936.

The plan would end selection of delegates according to population and base the number of representatives from each state upon the Democratic vote cast at previous elections.

Steam Roller Fires Up

By this compromise the possibility of a floor fight had been averted. Thus, when Senator Robinson finally put the question the way had apparently been greased for ending the old rule, without the bitterness of a roll-call. But an obstacle was to arise.

"As many as favor agreeing to the previous question will vote 'aye!'" boomed Senator Robinson's voice through the microphones, in preparation for the final vote.

A roar of "ayes" came back.

"Those who are opposed will vote 'No.'"

There was a storm of "noes" from the southern contingent that sounded louder than the first.

"The 'ayes' seem to have it," said Senator Robinson; then with hardly a pause, "The 'ayes' have it!"

No Roll Call Demanded

There was laughter and some jeers from the delegates, but the ruddy-faced veteran of many Senate battles continued imperturbably to put the formal motion. Here again the noise of opponents seemed louder than the affirmative vote, but Senator Robinson blandly announced the ayes had it.

There was no demand for a roll-call by states and the two-thirds rule was abrogated at least for this convention. Once before, in the early nineteenth century the rule was temporarily abrogated, but later reimposed, and an attempt is expected to revive it again in 1940 when the fight develops over Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

But such an attempt is thought unlikely to succeed, and the rule introduced some 104 years ago by a New York delegate named Preserved Fish at the behest of Andrew Jackson is believed finally to be doomed.

Speeches Cut Short

The convention likewise adopted a rule limiting seconding speeches for tonight's nomination ceremonies to five minutes. An effort was made in committee to cut this down to three minutes in view of some 30 or 40 expected addresses, including one from Governor Curley, but this was rejected on the ground that as one delegate put it, "You couldn't rightly warm up under five minutes."

The Liberty League was mentioned in connection with Governor Smith but came in for a second trouncing from Guy T. Helvering, collector of internal revenue, who hails from Kansas, home state of Governor Landon. He promised the applauding convention, perhaps over-optimistically, that Kansas is safe for the party, despite "the candidate of Mr. Hearst and the Liberty League."

Curley Stages Show

One of the most conspicuous delegations, in the evening's events, was that of Governor Curley of Massachusetts. Prior to his carefully staged arrival on the convention floor with a noisy fanfare of accompanying band and suite, Mr. Curley had marched up and down the main streets of the city of Philadelphia, to the edification of crowds lined to see the mummers' parade. Mr. Curley seemed to have something in common with the famous Duke of Plaza-Toro of the opera "Gondoliers" who always traveled with his "own particular private Drum."

In this instance Mr. Curley trudged on foot behind the tall figure of James Roosevelt, the President's son, followed by a thoughtfully provided bugle corps, band and retinue including dignatories in sleek limousines. Placards carried in his entourage invited the puzzled Philadelphians to note "The Man of Destiny" and to "Watch Curley in 1940."

All of which indicated to political observers that James M. Curley has an immediate election battle on hand.

Townsendites Lose In Oregon Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A test of the voting strength of Townsend pension plan followers in Oregon resulted in defeat for most of their candidates in the race for national and state offices in the recent Oregon primary election.

Senator Charles L. McNary, minority leader in the Senate, was the overwhelming choice of a majority of the Republicans of the State leading by several thousand votes over his two competitors, both advocates of the Townsend plan.

Representative William A. Ekwall, opposed by the Townsend contingent and whose defeat was predicted, won in the Republican congressional race in the third district (Multnomah County). For many minor offices non-Townsend candidates were nominated.

The Republican national committeeman race saw Ralph E. Williams of Portland returned to the important post by a large vote from the State which he has served in that position for 28 years.

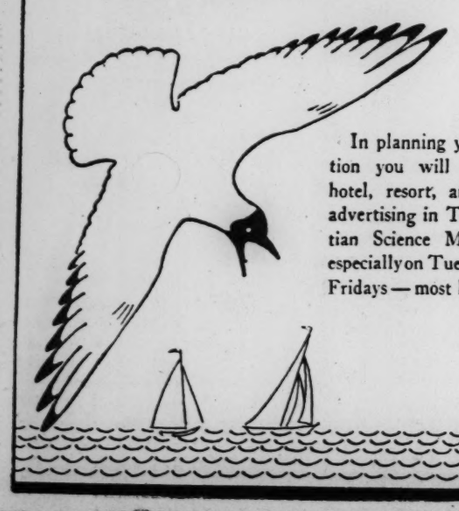
Appreciation of the services of Portland's mayor, Joseph K. Carson, was voiced by the city's electorate when it endorsed him for another term by a majority of about 5000 votes over four other candidates in the field. Almost as strong approval of the service rendered by O. R. Bean as city commissioner was expressed when voters gave him a majority over five other contenders for the position.

Officials Dodge Crowd For Parley on Elevator

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, her first assistant, found a place where they could talk over convention problems undisturbed—in a hotel service elevator.

Up and down they went with the maid and waiters who did not understand quite what it was all about. After several trips, they stepped out and went their separate ways.

It's Vacation Time!



In planning your vacation you will find the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially on Tuesdays and Fridays—most helpful.

With Convention Near End Most Delegates Plan to Hear President's Speech

Mack Nominating Roosevelt Urges New Deal Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—The name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was placed in nomination before the Democratic National Convention by Judge Mack today.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—The speech by Judge John E. Mack of New York, who nominated Roosevelt in 1932, nominating him again for another four-year term in the White House, follows in part:

On March 4, 1933, there came to the City of Washington, as the Chief Executive of the United States, a man with splendid background and thorough training, filled with the relentless determination to rejuvenate this nation, to break down special privilege and to place this country on a permanently sound and stable footing.

He surrounded himself in his Cabinet with the most able and progressive representatives in the Union. He did not wait for prosperity to come around the corner. He knew that the best defense to depression was an attack. He saw that unless something was done at once starvation would soon face the United States.

With the aid of his splendid Cabinet, with the aid of a Democratic Congress and with the aid of the forward-looking, country-loving and far-seeing Progressives and Republicans, he proceeded to place this country on its feet.

Have Blazed a Path

We have blazed a path to prosperity and security. Our faces are toward progress. We shall not turn back in this conflict between greed and humanity.

Our friendly enemies—friendly until the approaching election—cheerful until the approaching election, suddenly discover that the nation is going to the dogs.

Whence come these cries? Not from the farm owner and home owner whose properties have been saved from foreclosure.

Not from the million and a half boys who have obtained employment in the CCC camps.

Not from the millions who have received employment through the instrumentality of the relief and public works agencies.

Not from the suffering farmers whose purchasing power is being restored.

Not From South and West

Not from the citizens of that vast section of the country where lives and property are being preserved by flood control.

Not from the millions now receiving electrical energy at a fair rate because of the efforts of the TVA, the federal power authority and other instrumentalities of the Government.

Not from the millions whose future is assured by the Social Securities Act.

Not from the millions of depositors whose savings in banks are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Not from the small merchants and storekeepers.

Not from those having investments providing moderate living incomes.

Not from the millions of workers for whose benefit we have endeavored to ensure a living wage.

From Whence, Then

From where then arise the cries of anger and the vicious attacks?

From those who themselves brought about the great depression. From the great financial interests whose high-powered salesmen induced foreign countries unnecessarily to plunge themselves into debt and unload their bonds on trusting American investors—bonds many of which are now in default and practically worthless.

From the same great financial interests that pyramided company upon company for the purpose of rooking the investing public by watered stock and cheating the consuming public by inflated rates.

The issue is now whether the people are going to retain that control of the processes of government or whether they are going to turn them back to this same small group whose destructive abuse of their former power was responsible for all our troubles.

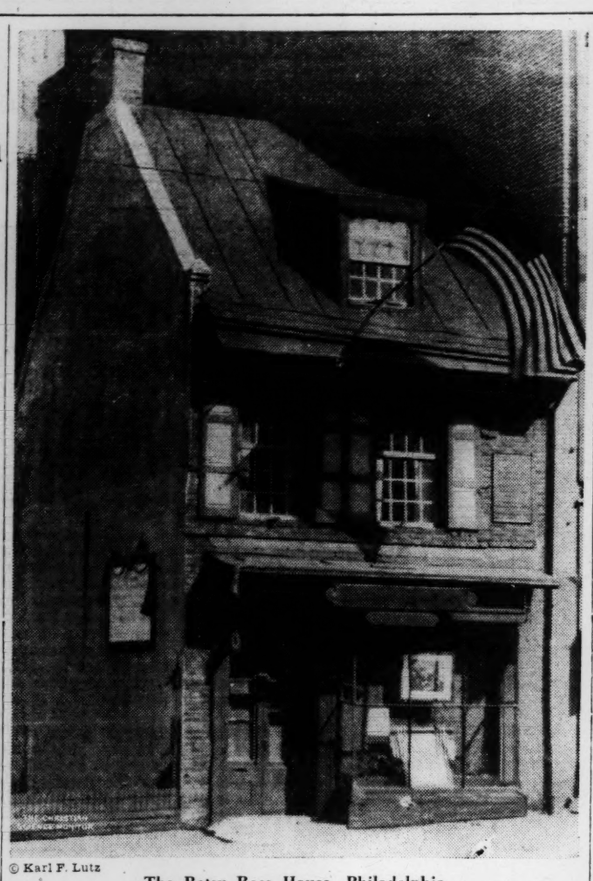
Are Ready for Issue

We are ready for the issue. We have ended starvation, bread lines, soup kitchens and have brought this country through the greatest depression ever known.

With increasing national income and increasing national prosperity, we are moving forward. The credit for all this improvement is due to our leader, his splendid Cabinet and the splendid Congress which backed him to the last ditch.

He is willing to take responsibility. He fears not those who are dissatisfied, nor do we fear criticism. The great masses of the people of the United States are well aware of our condition in 1933, and of our condition in 1936.

With our decks cleared for battle, with justice and right and progress with us, we are ready for more action under the inspired leadership of that great American whose name I igve you as your candidate for President, no longer a citizen merely of one state but a son of all the 48 states, Franklin D. Roosevelt.



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The Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia

Five Women Among Roosevelt Seconders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 26

AT LEAST five women will be included among those who will second the nomination of President Roosevelt.

They are Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey; Mrs. Frank E. Johnesse of Boise, Idaho, who is the only woman chairman of a state delegation; Mrs. Nanny Wood Honeyman of Oregon, the victor in a strongly contested primary and the nominee for Congress; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady of California.

Flag's Birthplace Makes Rare Asset For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 — The humble little house on Arch Street, above Second, where Betsy Ross sewed together the stars and stripes for the first American flag, is now almost hidden by large warehouses, but it will be sought out by more visitors than ever this summer, it is expected—especially during the Democratic national convention week.

The All-Philadelphia Citizens' Committee on Arrangements for the national convention, of which Albert M. Greenfield is chairman, will provide aides to guide visitors to the Betsy Ross House and all other historic places in the city.

It has been written many times that Elizabeth Ross "was skillful with the needle and very fond of embroidery," and that she was a bred-in-the-bone Philadelphian. Her father was a member of the Society of Friends and one of the builders of Independence Hall.

Got Flag-Making Job

Betsy married John Ross, an upholsterer, and the couple started in that line of business in Arch Street. In 1776 John Ross was fatally wounded while guarding military supplies.

The young widow continued the upholstery business and when in June, 1776, Congress decided the time had arrived for the adoption of a flag, she was selected by the committee to make a sample flag. The resolution authorizing the flag provided "the flag of the United States be 13 stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, the stars to be arranged in circles."

The commitee of Congress that persuaded Mrs. Ross to make the first flag consisted of Col. George Ross, General Washington and Robert Morris. There is in existence a picture showing the three distinguished patriots conferring with Betsy in the little shop.

Design Drawn by Colonel Ross

The design of the flag was drawn by Colonel Ross, who was something of an expert in the science of heraldry, and was approved by Washington. The design called for 13 stripes and 13 six-pointed stars. There is a story that the commiteemen were convinced by Betsy that the stars should be five-pointed instead of six-pointed, and agreed to the change.

Betsy made the flag and it was accepted by the committee and adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777. Mrs. Ross received a contract for the manufacture of all of the flags to be used by the Government. After she passed on the contract was given to her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, who continued the business until 1857.

Colors Have Meaning

The three colors in the flag have a definite meaning. The red signifies hardiness and valor, the white innocence and purity, and the blue diligence, perseverence and justice. There is now a star for each of the 48 states, but the original 13 stripes remain.

"That flag and I are twins, born the same hour and the same day out of the womb of destiny," said John Paul Jones of the flag. "We cannot be parted in life or death. So long as we can float we shall float together. If we sink we shall go down as one."

The American naval hero referred to the fact that his appointment as a captain in the navy was made at the same time and is recorded on the same page of the records of Congress that the official flag was agreed upon and authorized.

Removal of the Besty Ross House from Arch to some point in Fairmount Park has been proposed, but many believe it is most appropriate to allow the ancient building to stand on the site on which it was built.

Texas Girl Crowned Queen of Convention In Mummer's Parade

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—A half million celebrants joined Democratic convention delegates last night and early today in a carnival such as the Quaker City had never seen before. It was Mardi Gras, mummers' parade, and beauty contest rolled into one—and all for the entertainment of the city's Democratic guests.

Long before sundown yesterday crowds began massing along the city's tree-studded parkway, billowing out into the street and curbing grandstands in their eagerness to witness the spectacle. Fifty spectators were injured when three stands buckled and sent panicky hundreds of others scurrying to safety

The parade, miles long, was a gorgeous development of the mummers' parade traditional on New Year's Day in Philadelphia when silk clad, masked and be-plumed marchers course the streets gyrating in spirited dances or solemnly carry huge, decorated canopies.

Merged with it was a beauty contest among girls from every State. The queen's crown fell to Miss Marion Fore, blue-eyed, dark-haired Texas girl.

Roosevelt Is Put In Nomination For Second Term Race

(Continued from Page 1)

big hall, filling the place with din, color, banners and enthusiasm.

From the galleries the arc lights swept back and forth across the tumultuous hall.

But this was not the overwhelming outburst in behalf of a brilliant new leader, fresh to try his prowess against the powers that be, as it was at Chicago four years ago; or as at Cleveland, following the passionate Hamilton speech for Landon. It was the rallying of the old clansman behind their tdied and trusted Sassenach chief. It was less an emotional outburst than a pledge of faith and fealty.

"Tammany" Loudly Cheered

Delaware, home of fruit orchards, went past with green branches of cherry trees. New Hampshire announced it would stand "like granite" for the President. Every state had its placards and banners. The organ rolled out varying tunes. The strains of "Tammany" brought a surprising demonstration. "Dixie," a minute later, hardly equalled it. Over and above them all came "Happy Days" like a theme woven in and out of a tremendous opera.

When the organ let up for a minute, the slowly trudging delegates lifted their voices into louder yells.

Lehman is Cheered

Governor Lehman led the New York delegation, and his small eager figure brought cheers from spectators as he passed.

The Michigan delegation passes, the men wearing paper party hats, the women blowing toy trumpets.

People who lead suppressed, pent up lives, are letting off steam in common volume of sound.

It is 1:50. There goes a large, badged woman in white, hitting all eight on her larnyx.

The arm of the bandmaster can be seen waving at the other end of the hall, but no note of the band is audible. The organ dominates the sound at the newspaper end of the hall. Now it plays, "Working on the Railroad," "Maryland," and "On Wisconsin."

They Play Charades

Here is the best exhibit yet—the Mississippi delegation comes by preceded by two little boys, dressed conspicuously in rags, with a song, "Three Hard Years Under Hoover." Next come two of the fattest little girls this observer has seen, dressed in bloomers, and followed by the banner, "Three Good Years Under Roosevelt." The crowd roars.

Over in the President's box is Mrs. James Roosevelt Jr. and Mrs. (Anna Dall) Boettiger, with fair hair and an orange blouse. With them are John Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt Jr. Somewhere in the tramping crowd is tall James Roosevelt; ah, the Massachusetts delegation goes by, and he is lifted on their shoulders.

A pretty young girl is dancing in the aisle beside the press section. To see anything from where this is written, he writer must climb to his chair, then to the top of the pine desk. Submerging again, to make notes, is like going underground. There is a forest of legs about the bench.

Even the Donkey Brays

Some stentorian voice is calling for order over the amplifiers. "Attention! Audience! Friends!" It is 2:20; the organ bellows "Auld Lang Syne." There are evidences of human intelligence seeking to shape this chaos. There are tremendous raps of the gavel. But the undercurrent of sound continues, like a great, deep-toned fog horn. A Democratic donkey is causing shouts as people try to mount it.

"This demonstration has already broken the record, not only for this convention, but for all conventions. It has also broken the instruments at the left of the chair for measuring sound." It is the unmistakable amplified voice of Senator Robinson. He speaks in a slow, emphatic tone that is having some effect on the crowd.

Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama is recognized. But the noise continues.

It is a great battle; a battle between one man using all the sound amplifying mechanism of modern science, against a crowd of 15,000. The mechanism is winning. It is dominating the hall. It is even possible to make out what Governor Graves is saying. Slowly it quiets.

Once more the machine has triumphed.

Case to Deliver Townsend Keynote

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26 (AP)—Dr. Frank Dyer, secretary of the second national convention of Townsend clubs, to be held here July 15 to 19, announced today that Otto A. Case, treasurer of the State of Washington, will deliver the convention keynote address.

Dyer said he received the following telegram of acceptance from Mr. Case:

"I accept the great honor of giving the keynote speech at the Townsend national convention July 15. Like all of you, I believe it will be the greatest opportunity for service in a mighty gathering of the people."

Dr. Frederick B. Fisher of Detroit, previously declined an invitation to be the keynoter.

Convention headquarters announced also that State Senator Frank A. Arbuckle of Los Angeles, Calif., western regional director of the Townsend plan, will address the convention July 17 on "The National Resources of the Townsend Movement for Success."

Townsend Report Shelved

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—The predicted minority report on the Townsend old-age pension plan did not materialize. E. V. Hurley, Washington State's representative, who had been instructed by his delegation to go through with it, said he had no chance to get the question up in committee.

Lean Sweepings

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—City employees who clear the hall after each convention session say the delegates either have attentive wives or extraordinarily good pockets. They haven't found any money on the floor yet.

Platform Urges Continuance For New Deal Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Cleveland platform, but does not include the Postmaster General in ordinary use of the term "non-policy-making."

Currency: To preserve "a permanently sound currency, so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations in value which injured in turn producers, debtors and property owners, on the one hand, and wage-earners and creditors, on the other."

Old Pal "Commodity Dollar"

This is our old friend, the commodity dollar, relic of the Warren-Pearson days of 1933-34, now revived as an appeal to the debtor West, and contrasting sharply with Governor Landon's gold standard addition to the Cleveland platform.

Monopolies: To stamp out monopoly and concentrations of economic power by enforcement of existing antitrust laws or the passage of new laws or possibly constitutional amendment, where the present laws have been "weakened by new corporate devices or judicial construction."

Farmers: To assist farmers to produce "all the market will absorb, plus a reserve," but with "assistance within federal authority to enable farmers to adjust and balance production with demand."

Is Cutely Contrived

The Democratic platform is an enormously adroit document. Its phrases are carefully contrived to mean much . . . and sometimes little. The farm plank, just quoted, is a revealing illustration. The phrase covering crop control—"assistance within federal authority to enable farmers, etc.—would seem on the surface to bar a constitutional amendment for it says "within federal authority." Yet in the section on the Constitution, no type of amendment is barred.

The document can therefore be read to satisfy every possible group in the population which could conceivably want something from the New Deal. The terms are sufficiently general and elastic to admit any sort of concrete policy . . . when, as and if.

G-Men and Malefactors

Two rather surprising planks stand out.

The first is a proud reference to the "G-Men" and there is bound to be a repercussion at this boasting of what the country generally considers a nonpartisan achievement. But the platform, which, with typical art, links the "successful drive to rid our land of kidnapers and bandits," with this sentence: "We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people." In other words, in terms the people can understand, the platform advocates using "G-Men" methods against those "malefactors" first described thus by Theodore Roosevelt.

The second rather surprising note is the section on the "commodity dollar." The platform pledges "a permanently sound currency so stabilized as to prevent the former wide fluctuations . . . etc."

The "Rubber Dollar"

This is the old Roosevelt theory that the dollar in which an individual incurs a debt today should be the same dollar with which he has to pay back his debt 10 years hence, and that if it would buy one bushel of wheat when borrowed it should be paid back in the equivalent of a bushel of wheat.

But such a dollar is unorthodox, it has not existed in any major currency—except possibly latter-day Sweden—and it involves frequent monetary manipulation particularly irritating to the financial and industrial communities. It is the "rubber dollar," the currency toward which gold was bought daily on the world market from October 1933 to January 1934 during the Warren-Pearson experiments.

After the failure of those experiments appreciably to raise prices, it was assumed that President Roosevelt had been convinced of the theory's inadequacies, and had dropped it. Now it crops up, of all places, in the new Democratic platform.

Concessions to West

The commodity dollar is a powerful concession to the West, and to debtor classes generally. It is of the school of Bryan Populism and is certainly President Roosevelt's major bid to the areas where he found great support in 1932. It indicates again that the New Deal is primarily keyed to the wishes of the "have-nots."

And by the same token, it is a great concession to Representative William Lemke of Washington, to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and the other currency irregulars. For it was this single policy of the variable dollar, as much as anything else, that kept the "Radio Priest" on the New Deal reservation as long as he stayed there.

It is the major plank of the Committee for the Nation, a powerful propagandist organization whose members used to be warmly pro-Roosevelt, but have cooled gradually ever since signs of monetary orthodoxy appeared.

Whether the present plank will be anywhere near enough to appease them, and the Union Party, is a big question mark.

Future in New Deal

With certain guarded phrases, but other equally broad ones, the following New Deal experiments are pledged for continuance under the platform. The list is compiled consecutively through the platform:

The Securities Exchange Commission to restrain reckless trading in securities and prevent misleading advertising.

Federal Reserve Board's new powers to control margins in same field.

Federal deposit insurance.

Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act, now unapplied pending constitutional decision.

Old age and unemployment insurance, with higher payments as living standards increase.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and other power yardsticks.

The federal housing program.

Rural electrification.

For the Farmer

Crop control "within federal authority."

Rural resettlement, retirement of sub-marginal land.

Guaranteed collective bargaining for labor.

Protection of labor in the coal, water-power, and other natural-resource products.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation lending to business and banking.

National Youth Administration.

Stronger antitrust legislation.

Federal drought relief and nationwide flood control.

Treatment of unemployment on a national basis.

Work relief wherever business fails to provide employment.

Interstate Problems

Legislation "within the Constitution" to meet problems of interstate nature, such as are caused by "drought, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor, and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices."

Constitutional amendment to broaden powers of states or Federal Government to meet problems of commerce, public health or safety, and to "safeguard economic security."

Continued currency experimentation.

Neutrality, extended "to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere."

Reciprocal trade agreements, as well as protection against dumping.

In addition to these continuations, there are two striking new policies.

The first is the constant reference to consumers and their interests. The consumer has a plank to himself, and special mention in the labor, monopoly, and farm planks. In the farm plank, the platform recommends "productions . . . plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers.

"This broad language may conceal President Roosevelt's intense interest in Sweden's co-operatives as shown by the investigation group of experts he has just sent to Scandinavia.

The second new note is a recognition of the share-cropping evil, now so widely discussed, and in interest of which a large group was picketing the main Philadelphia hotel as the platform was being approved.

The platform recognizes "the gravity of the evils of farm tenancy and we pledge the full co-operation of the Government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

The platform that Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York read to the convention and the radio audience bore no earmarks of hasty or last-minute drafting. Instead it was a polished, integrated whole, revealing in every line the viewpoint and, sometimes, the literary style of President Roosevelt.

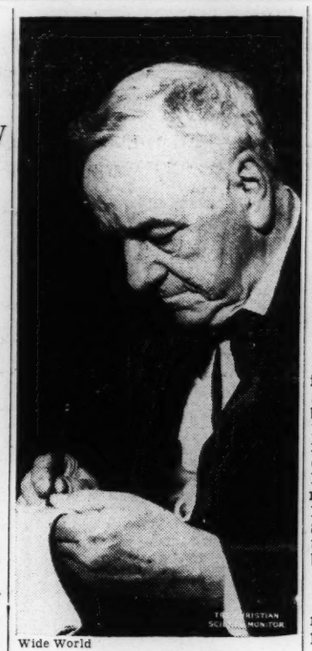
Quite obviously the apparent wrangles that kept the platform subcommittee up almost all of Wednesday night were either over questions of omission, or points of style, now indistinguishable in the finished document

Careful balancing of ideas, careful turns of phrase nowhere more striking than in the section on the Constitution, showed the weighing of every word by some central authority.

Has Plenty of Promises

The platform is several degrees to the "left" of the Republican document. Being drafted on the basis of partial achievement and in the leisured seclusion of the study, rather than on the impetuous anvil of promise and compromise, it is more unified, less outwardly contradictory, and generally more concrete than the Cleveland platform.

Yet the Democratic document contains plenty of broad generalizations, plenty of promises that will be difficult of fulfillment. The platform also faithfully follows the main lines taken by the keynote speakers, Senators Alben W. Barkley and Joseph T. Robinson, indicating cooperative work in the production of all three texts.



Wide World

Josephus Daniels
Ambassador to Mexico, Formerly Secretary of the Navy

Daniels Reads the Signs

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., June 26—The great hall seethed and boiled as the Democratic national machinery turned on the loud speakers and blared the way to reaffirmation of the New Deal, and the surging flood of faces was unceasing. Bandsmen in red were blasting through with sounding brasses. There was a bright haze of lights for the milling partisans whom the speaker would declare were marching in the cause of liberty and progress. Superficially it was a human maelstrom of persons shouting, bearing banners, blowing trumpets, remembering Iowa hog calls, climbing chairs, waving flags, jumping to hill-billy tunes, dancing in the aisles, tooting tunelessly as the organ failed to synchronize with the gallery band on "Happy Days Are Here Again." Secretary of State Cordell Hull came pacing up the heaving aisles behind the bobbing Blue Grass standard.

The Gentleman in Gray

The radio announcer with the midget broadcasting station—that latest gadget of the voice era—paused with his portable apparatus before a gentleman in gray clothes with a broad black ribbon for his glasses and a nineteenth century black tie on his gleaming shirt front. It was Josephus Daniels, North Carolina publisher who was Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet and now is Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Daniels' eyes beamed and the words carried over the networks told that he had been going to conventions since 1892 and had "never seen the party better united on a sounder platform with greater promise of victory."

Perhaps He Understood

He was part of the tumult and yet a figure on which the eye could rest—and perhaps he knew if the ability of those delegates to expand their mouths with the yell of the wahoo and the Indian and make wild gestures with the noise-rattlers was something more than the spell of a personality labeled Franklin D. Roosevelt and the fact that in America governmental succession does not carry the overtones of war and peace that pertain to continental choices.

The Ambassador to Mexico was stopping at 1900 Rittenhouse Street, only a few squares from the blare of the loudspeakers in front of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel where the Democratic National Committee is quartered for the convention with a bronze William Penn overlooking, but in quite another direction from that whence pandemonium issues in the city that saw the assembly of the 12 colonies 162 years ago to set the die for the current American political big show.

Here All Was Peaceful

Rittenhouse Street seemed a long way from all this, for in the broad spacing of the park that lies below the windows of No. 1900, one heard the light cries of children at play and the wings of pigeons flying past the trees to the ledge of the pool where plain people sat quietly.

The Ambassador was eating breakfast after a day which had begun with his hailing of William Jennings Bryan as "a civic John the Baptist" of a time which now was bearing humanitarian fruit under Roosevelt policies, and had ended with attendance on a session of the convention which had gone Mardi Gras over the assertion by the "keynoter" that America was going forward, however certain Supreme Court decisions might have slowed up the process.

Bacon and State's Rights

He dispatched his melon and egg and crisp bacon the while that he jabbed sharply at latter-day "state's rights" Republicans and "walk-away" Democrats, and rejoiced in the first Democratic convention he had ever attended that was "full of pep and enthusiasm and without a contest" and meant, he said, that an "unterrified Democracy is on to victory."

Such a hard and fast Democratic tradition as the 104-year-old two-thirds rule was falling by the way as this meeting progressed, but the fact had no terrors for the North Carolina veteran who 10 years ago put the Tar Heel State on record against "what a lot of Southerners think we ought to keep because old Andrew Jackson wanted it."

Like Change in Clothes

The same way that people wear different kind of clothes now, the Ambassador held, made obsolete this check devised when the South was supreme and was fearful lest some one be nominated who did not favor slavery.

As for the report that abrogation of the rule was President Roosevelt's way of insuring a third term for himself—that was "just Republican talk." The only reason the rule was not changed in 1932, he said, was because it did not seem quite fair while the game of nominating was on, but it had no merits today and would vest in a minority, in a day when America had many classes with special wants, the power to defeat the strongest candidate. The third term issue was settled, he said, when Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—"the only three who could ever have had it"—rejected it.

Republicans Change

"The Republicans," said Mr. Daniels during a pause in the breakfasting, "have been denouncing state's rights in the Democratic Party for a hundred years," he continued. "Now they are for it because the monopolists think it means 48 chances to defeat child labor and sweatshop regulation.

"Business came to Roosevelt in 1932 begging him to do something—anything—after Hoover had saddled the people with $5,000,000,000 worth of debt without feeding a man or providing a job. President Roosevelt added $10,000,000,000 to the national debt, and $5,000,000,000 of it went to banks, railroads, insurance companies, et al. Republican tariff policies put 3,000,000 people out of work. New Deal policies have put part of them back to work.

Trade Is International

"Today we are swapping in foreign commerce because we know that no man liveth unto himself. Trade must help both sides. The reciprocity treaties being negotiated do not open our markets to the world without reservation, but they say to Cuba we will take some of your sugar if you will buy our cotton-goods; to Brazil, we will buy your coffee if you take our cotton and automobiles."

Third party moves hold no menace for this man who has seen many of them spring up "backed by men of warm hearts and looking very beautiful in June and July, only to be thrown into the discard when election came around."

Progress, Not Retreat

"The bulk of the people are going to vote for progress, not retreat," he declared. The test is this: how are the folks getting on today? Humanity is more important than state's rights or national rights, and that is what is recognized under Roosevelt. Bryan was 20 years ahead of his time.

So the man who has been an editor in Raleigh for nearly 47 years, has made The News and Observer there as well known as the Great Smoky Mountains and is redited in his Mexican diplomacy as having introduced in Pan-American relations a mentality capable of understanding new social policies and desirous of contributing to them, turned to the list of visitors that had assembled as he discussed the Democratic prospectus.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Business First Established 1773
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STEIGER'S SWIM SHOP, 2ND FLOOR
STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Gene Sarazen 144 at the Halfway Mark—Allison, Austin and Budge Advance

U. S. Champion Wins Two-Hour Tennis Battle

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Waging a desperate uphill battle, Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, narrowly escaped an upset at the hands of a minor British tournament player, Clarence Jones, today, in the fourth round of the all-England tennis championships. After a terrific two-hour struggle, Allison won 10—8 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's Davis Cup ace and a finalist in the 1935 all-England tournament, mowed down the formidable Enrique Maier of Spain in another hard-fought four-set match. The scores were 10—8, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

The victories of Allison, the American champion, and von Gramm landed them in the quarterfinals along with H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Britain's Davis Cup star, who earlier scored a 6—4, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Andre Martin-Legeay of France.

So far it has taken Allison 159 games to dispose of four opponents. It was the first time, however, he was forced to go an extra set.

Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Allister of England today defeated the favored American Wightman Cup combination, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, in the first round of the all-English tennis doubles championship.

Kay Stammers, left-handed British star, defeated Jeanne de Meulemeester of Belgium, 6—4, 6—0, in the third round.

Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., also gained a quarterfinal bracket, crushing Josef Caska of Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta the other American survivor in the championship, was not scheduled to play today.

College Tennis Battle Between South-Far West

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—The National Intercollegiate Singles Tennis championship shaped up today as a battle between the South and Far West.

In the only semifinal match on today's program Ben Dey of Stanford meets Vernon John of Southern California. Tomorrow Ernest Sutter of Tulane, seeded No. 1, faces Ramsay Potts of North Carolina.

Sutter continued his impressive play yesterday by whipping Gardner Mulloy, University of Miami star, 6—0, 6—2. Potts, only unranked player still in the singles competition, ousted Lindsey Franklin of Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

Dey had little trouble eliminating George Stevens of Yale, 6—1, 6—0, but John, second seeded star, had to go three sets to defeat Ralph Minnich of Princeton, ninth in the ranked list, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Intercollegiate Golf Field Down To Round of Four

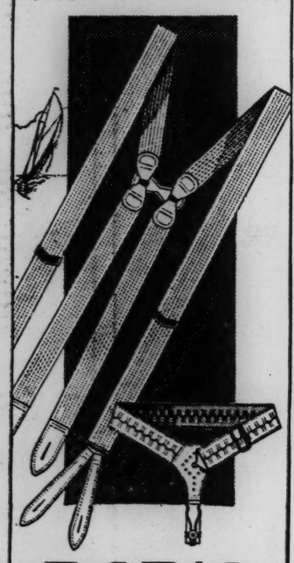
CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Those two sharpshooting Louisiana State teammates, Freddie Haas and Paul Leslie, squared off today to battle over one position in the finals of the national intercollegiate golf tournament, while Chuck Kocsis of Michigan and Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross went to war over the other.

National League

Results June 25

Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 8, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 13, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 4.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.

For Cool Summer Wear



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With a record-breaking cold winter a few months ago, folks figured this summer would be a "hummer." Whether the weather is too hot or not—here's a certainty: There's lots of cool comfort in these new Summer Garters and "Free-Swing" Suspenders by Paris. You'll enjoy their fine styling and superb quality, too. Get a few pairs, but surely get "Paris." Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.
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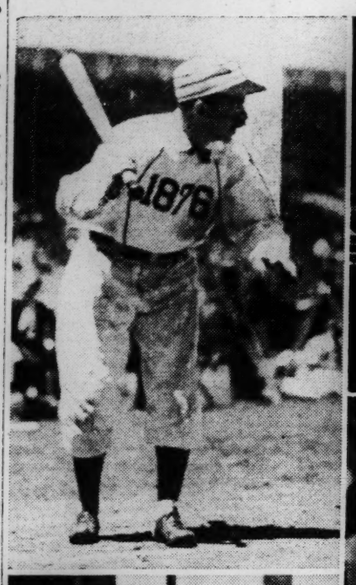
Enacting 1876 Baseball in Contrast to 1936



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—The Batter in Those Days Called for the Pitch He Wanted.
Upper Center—Old-Time Players Arrive on Field in Open Barouche.
Upper Right—Royal Rooter Arrives in Class.
Lower Left—Style Predominated With the 1876 Umpire.
Lower Center—Humorously Staged Riot Over Decision at Home Plate.
Lower Right—Jack Ryan, Boston Favorite of the Past, Meets Bill McKechnie, Manager of the 1936 Bees.
Inset—Tommy Bond and George Wright, Two of Baseball's Pioneers.

Adams, Cox Tie for Lead At Hoylake

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 26 (AP)—Twd young British professionals, Jim Adams and Bill Cox, held the lead in the British open golf championship at the halfway mark with totals of 144, four shots ahead of Gene Sarazen, the favored American professional.

Adams and Cox were one shot ahead of Henry Cotton, Alf Padgham, Dick Burton, and Francis Francis, all Britons, and Marcel Dallemagne, the French native open champion. Burton shot a 71 today, Padgham, Cotton, Francis, and Dallemagne, 72's; Adams a 73, and Cox a 74.

Cox, faced with the loss of the lead, holed a 12-foot putt on the last green for a birdie and a total of 144. He was in trouble on the 12th, where he hit a poor drive, flubbed his second, butchered his third, and then after reaching the green in 5, sank a 20-footer for a 6.

Starting on the back nine of today's round, Jim Adams appeared to be slipping, but he birdied the 10th, 13th, 14th and 16th, and played all the others in par, to post a 34 for his 73.

Sarazen got away to a bad start before a great gallery, pulling his second shot at the first and taking a 5, one over par. He fought hard over the next three holes and managed to get his pars, but he was not hitting the ball well. His putter brought him back to par at the fifth where he dropped a 20-footer for a birdie. Then he played the next two holes in par.

Gene pulled his approach into deep rough at the eighth and pulled his second into a trap at the ninth, taking 5's both places for a first nine total of 37.

Only a fine putting touch and good breaks kept him in the running, for he hit the ball all over the course. He dropped a 40-foot putt at the 15th, and followed with one half that length at the 16th.

Obviously disgusted with his game, Gene was in the sand at the 10th and 11th, and he moaned when putts rimmed the cup at the 13th and 14th. At the 17th, he sliced his second to the edge of the course, but the ball hit an iron fence on the way out and bounded back on the fairway.

Errie Ball, Mobile, Ala., shot a 77 and posted a 151 for the 36 holes; Willie Goggin, San Francisco, had a 78 for 152. These scores were reasonably sure of qualifying for the final day of play tomorrow, but Joe Ezar, the other American in the field, had an 80 today, which brought him a total of 162 and almost certain elimination.

Sixty-two players, scoring 156 or better, qualified.

Chinese Athletes Leave

SHANGHAI, June 26 (AP)—The Chinese Olympic delegation, comprising 140 athletes, officials and trainers, departed today for Berlin, scene of the world sports carnival in August. The group represents the largest China ever has entered in the competition.

Sporting Around The Hub

Second-Last Hurdle

A GOODLY number of sturdy, bright-eyed young men approach the second-last hurdle toward lasting fame today. At Milwaukee, Los Angeles and our own Harvard Stadium picked track and field luminaries from all sections of the country vie for the right to enter the final tryouts at Randall's Island, N. Y., July 11 and 12.

Qualifiers in these semifinals make the first step toward the ambition of every track and field athlete—an Olympic championship. The small boy aspires to be a motorman, fireman, policeman, etc., then he turns to sport and wants to be a big-league ball player; his early schooling offers a diversity of organized competition and he heads for college athletics. If, by this time, he has turned to track and field, he thinks ahead to the Olympics and the chance for 1936 is close at hand.

Coaching School Teachers At "Old Timer's Game"

Al McCoy told an interesting story of his football coaching school yesterday. Following an invitation from Bob Quinn to attend the "Old Timer's Game," in conjunction with the Bee-Chicago doubleheader, the school voted, almost to a man, to accept. In accepting, the break in class instruction will be absorbed by cutting lunch hours and extending into early evening.

Incidentally, the school financial problem is a happy one. No profit or loss, but a wealth of good will and valuable advertising for Northeastern University. The university owes much to Charley Parsons and McCoy for their unceasing efforts to bring the school into prominence.

Here and There

Clarence De Mar plans to compete in two 10-mile road races this week . . . Today he competes in the Haverhill run and tomorrow enters a similar event in Roxbury . . . On the Fourth of July, De Mar intends to run in a 10-mile affair at Waterville, Maine . . .

At Longwood this afternoon, Larry Rice meets Sam Fitch for the Massachusetts tennis title . . . Yesterday Rice beat G. H. Perkins, 7—5, 8—6, while Fitch defeated Jim Roberts, 6—1, 6—2 . . .

In junior tennis at Longwood, Katherine Hubbell meets Sissy Madden today for the younger girls' title and Arthur Proschaska plays Sonny Everts for the younger boys' crown . . . Yesterday's surprise: Harry Thompson, son of Tedesco pro, eliminated John Palfrey, fourth seeded player, 6—0, 6—1, in the junior quarterfinals.

John G. Hurd of the Harvard Law School has been named sixth member of the United States Olympic fencing team to take the place of Dernell Every of the New York A. C., who resigned on account of business reasons.

New Youthful Swimming Star Bobs Up in N. Y.

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—If the sensations of the first day be continued for the three remaining days, the United States women's swimming and diving championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be the liveliest in many seasons. World records went by the board, new champions bobbed up from the most unexpected sources, and there was a note of brilliancy in the Oriental Pool at Manhattan Beach that bodes well for success at the Olympic Games.

15-Year-Old Wins

The first sensation came when a 15-year-old girl, who learned to swim in the waters of Long Island Sound, near her Pelham home, and never swam in a race before last January, ran off with the coveted 100-meter freestyle title from the present champion, as well as several winners in previous years, with successive times of 1m. 10s., and 1m. 10.1s., in the morning and afternoon. Ola May (Toni) Redfern, is a sleek young girl, whose swimming might have been copied from the seals or penquins of the neighboring Bronx Zoo, as it lacks the splashing tactics of many more famous swimmers. This was evident in the final round of the race, when she climbed into the lead soon after the start, and was never caught.

Her training as a speed swimmer was in the hands of Ethelda Bleibtrey of the Shelton Hotel, and she swam in the colors of the Shelton Dolphins. Miss Bleibtrey first met her last fall, put her into a few minor races, and then saved her for the sensation she proved yesterday. The champion is still a high school student at Pelham High School, and lives with her mother in a Pelham apartment house.

Mrs. Wingard Victor

Here, the champion, the former Eleanor Kight, now Mrs. Wingard, who had been beaten in the hundred in the morning by the new champion, proved that she was more than ever the star of distance swimming in the United States, by running off with the race, lapping every one of the other five contestants, and establishing new world records in both the 1500 meters and the mile. In the former she wiped out the record of 23m. 39.2s., established by Helene E. Madison, by swimming it in 23m. 17.2s., and then went on to break her own record, made in the same pool last year, by 13.2s., in 24.07.2. She led all the way, reaching the half mile 50 meters, the length of the pool, ahead of the second pair, Susan Robertson of Newark, and another coming sensation, 14-year-old Grace Silas, from that prolific source of experts, Miami Beach, Fla., who were locked in a battle for second place. Then she started to swim with even more power, and before the end of the race, had lapped them both, with Miss Robertson second, and Miss Silas a good third.

Golden Pages of Baseball History Turned Back

By Edwin Rumill

The golden pages of baseball history were turned back 60 years yesterday at Boston's National League Field when two teams, representing the Chicago and Boston clubs of 1876, opened the birthday celebrations commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the National League. It was the first of eight such games to be played throughout the senior circuit this season. Boston and Chicago are the two original members of the league

For three short innings, which lasted about three quarters of an hour, a group of Boston Park Department ball players, garbed in the heavy padded uniforms of the 1876 era, went through the motions of a game as it might have been played in the first year of professional baseball. The Boston team won, 2 to 1.

Remarkable Progress

Coming as it did just before a regularly-scheduled doubleheader between the 1936 Bees and Cubs, the 15,000 diamond spectators present in National League Field had an excellent opportunity to judge for themselves the rapid development of the sport since its beginning. Although baseball has progressed remarkably since that first championship race, the game is fundamentally the same and the exhibition was understood and enjoyed by everyone, including a group of former diamond greats who attended the games as guests of President Bob Quinn of the Bees.

As an exhibition, it was a grand success. The players rode to the ball park in open barouches and tallyhos, headed by a band which played many of the favorite tunes of long ago. A small group of royal rooters, fashioned in 1876 garb, cheered their favorites in battle. President Ford C. Frick of the National League, assisted by Bill Brandt, Bob Quinn and Billy Mullin, the last named a representative of the Boston Park Department, put over the program to the satisfaction of everyone.

To the modern scribe, however, who has watched the rabbit-ball of today sail into bleachers and over fences, the 1876 game was slow and uninteresting, aside from its exhibition value. The original dead ball, when hit, sounded like one of the present-day indoor spheres and rarely carried beyond the infield.

Lacked Color

Respecting the fact that this 1876 game was the father of our great national pastime, it is well from the standpoint of the spectator that development and rule changes have speeded up play, even though the rabbit ball may have taken much of the science out of the modern version.

The 1936 game features speed, power and color. The original sport lacked all three crowd-drawing qualities.

Before the game, Bob Quinn gave a luncheon to old-time players and newspapermen at the Copley Plaza Hotel, which was presided over by Ford Frick. Seated at tables around the banquet hall, all looking the part of fromer athletes, were Tommy Bond, Jesse Burkett, Billy Hamilton, John Anderson, Alex Ferson, Ed Shaugnessey, Fred Tenney, Frank Connaughton, Kitty Bransfield, Jack Ryan, Hughey Duffy, Jimmy Bannon and Buck O'Brien, men who laid the foundation for the modern million dollar enterprise. George Wright, another of the game's pioneers, was in a front-row box when the exhibition started.

Hard Nut to Crack

After beating the Cardinals and Reds in successive series, the Bees found the Cubs a hard nut to crack and dropped three out of four to the present league champions. With a fair portion of "luck," however, the locals would have broken even in the four contests. The second game of the series was handed to the Bruins, as was the first half of yesterday's doubleheader, which followed the old-timers' game.

The scores of yesterday's games were, 1 to 0 and 8 to 4. In the first half of the twin bill, the Bees outhit the Cubs, 9 to 3, but couldn't dent the plate on Bill Lee, tall Chicago righthander. In one inning the locals had three men on and nobody out and couldn't tie the score. In that same inning they made three hits. But winning the close ones is the difference between a pennant contender and a second division club.

Today, the Pittsburgh Pirates arrive in town for a series with the Bees. Up to the present time, the Bees have won three, lost four and tied one with the Buccs.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Old-Timers

TO THE baseball fan of 1876 the Old-Timers' game in Boston yesterday must have brought back many fond remembrances of those days when George Wright, Cal McVey, Pop Anson and a host of other former baseball greats were cavorting over the diamond, and to the younger generation it must have been a striking demonstration of the tremendous advance which major-league baseball has made during the past 60 years. Fundamentally, the game as played by the representatives of the Chicago and Boston teams of 60 years ago showed much fewer changes than would be the case in practically any other sport over such a length of time, yet there were many oddities which were clearly brought out. And I would like to commend the young men who played the parts of the old-timers for the way they carried out their assignments.

Ford Frick

The Field and the Equipment

To me two of the most striking features were the size of the field and the equipment of the players. What a tremendous difference there was between the wide expanses of National League Park and the old Walpole Street grounds. Not only did this apply to the seating capacity, but it also applied to the playing surface. And when two or three boys came out with the bats for the Chicago team of 1936, I could not help thinking that there were more of them in front of the Cubs' dugout than would have been found in front of the players' benches of all the teams in the National League in 1876. And every bat was painted at each end, as was the case in the old days. The absence of any gloves, chest protectors, masks or shinguards also called to mind the fact that the ball player of '76 had to be of hardy stock, even though the ball used in those days was softer and the catcher did not play close behind the plate.

The Mechanics of the Game

So far as the mechanics of the game were concerned, there were a number of differences. The pitcher delivering an underhand ball was decidedly noticeable. The first baseman hugging the base was also different. The catcher playing far behind the home plate, a batter being out on a foul caught on the first bounce, and the batter calling for the kind of ball he wanted pitched to him were other noticeable differences. And when it came to the umpire, the difference seemed ludicrous, with the arbiter standing to one side of the plate, cane in hand with which to emphasize his decisions, and a chair to sit in. When we think of having three and four umpires running a game today, we must marvel at the ability of the umpire of 60 years ago.

Fine Thing for the Game

There are, no doubt, some baseball followers who think these old-time exhibitions are not worth the staging; but I believe that a vast majority believe that they are well worth the cost and effort. President Ford Frick of the league and those who have worked with him in the enterprise are to be commended for what they have done and the exhibitions which are to be given in the seven other cities where National League clubs operate are deserving of crowded parks. It should not be forgotten that the game of today owes much to the players of 1876, who helped start the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs on its sucessful career.

James River, Scene Of Motorboat Races For College Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 26—Gyrating outboard hydroplanes, steered by over 50 collegiate speedsters, will churn the smooth waters of the James River here tomorrow, Sunday and Monday with reckless abandon as the seventh annual national intercollegiate motorboat championship commences under the auspices of The Country Club of Virginia. At least 30 institutions will be represented at the regatta, while preparatory and high schools will also send entrants.

The three major titles, individual school and college championships and the team title, will go undefended this year. Ex-champions, Clinton Ferguson, Tabor Academy, and Sammy Crooks, Rutgers University, will not be able to enter, while Yale, defending team titleholder, has only one representative, Bedford Davie. Young Ferguson is the stroke of the Tabor crew racing this week in the Henley regatta. Crooks turned professional this year.

On Monday, both amateurs and professionals will enter the special mile time trial races held annually in conjunction with the collegiate championships.

Mallory Cup Race In Final Stages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 26—With eight of the nine crews which will compete in today's final round for the Mallory Cup, emblematic of interscholastic yacht racing supremacy, settled, and the other crew to be decided upon after a protest meeting is held, the seventh annual interscholastic yacht racing regatta held here swings into its final stages.

In the preliminary round races, St. Paul's defending champions led Class A with 20½ points, leading Noble and Greenough and St. Andrews, second and third, into the final round. Belmont Hill, Loomis and Hotchkiss qualified in Class B.

Rye Country Day and Roxbury Latin led the field in Class C, while a protest by Tabor Academy against Choate may result in the former crew's entering in place of Choate.

American League

Results June 25

Boston 9, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 13, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 12, St. Louis 5.
New York 7, Chicago 6.

Amusements

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SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT, 8:30
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax

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Clam Chowder
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Salad
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster
French Fried Potatoes — Hot Biscuits and Butter
Ice Cream — Cake — Coffee

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Wholesome food, both hot and cold, For hungry people, young and old.
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Delicious Food in a Delightful and Restful Atmosphere
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Same delightful atmosphere and delicious food.
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Tasty Meals — Reasonable Prices
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NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

The Light-Hearted Art of Table Decoration

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

For Conversational Meals

Table Settings That 'Start the Ball Rolling'

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHAT is the purpose of a table setting? Surely it is not merely to provide dishes and implements for eating, but also to create a picture which gives aesthetic pleasure. Nor does this fully express the function of a table service. It should be also an incentive to conversation, a stimulus that starts the ball of discussion rolling.

All this is particularly possible with informal appurtenances and where people gather in playful moods by the side of swimming pools, on porches, terraces and boats.

Therefore, summers always bring us very special designs and new materials that have phantasy and humor.

The basis of the arrangements must be, of course, the linens. The idea of making these whimsical is somewhat new. Bright color in plaids, checks, stripes we have had for a long time, but design elements that interpret the landscape and tell stories are still a novelty. Once upon a time there was an artist and a homemaker who was so interested in household linens that she made a collection of all the modern ones she admired, but nevertheless when she wanted to give special kinds of parties to celebrate events, occupations, people or books she could not find the linens she needed. For this reason she began to design them and today she is one of the most dramatic and interesting artists in this field. This is Marguerita Margentime, whose Maritime Linens issued this last spring are outstanding among the season's series. Three sets are illustrated and played up with china and ornaments which she selected and arranged for these pictures for The Christian Science Monitor.

She has employed pure color, always particularly pleasing under the lights and shadows which nature provides; but she uses them in moderate quantities so that they do not overwhelm one's sensibilities. In this series her design motifs are emblematic of the sea.

Table Settings

On the table laid for a Dinner for Four she has, for example, spread a cloth whose centerpiece is a compass and whose border figures suggest the posts to which boats are moored at the wharf; and instead of a personal monogram she gives us the initials of the points of the compass. Would not this cloth and the delightful plates suggest to guests exciting travel stories? The table arranged for a Luncheon for Two is decorated with rectangular mats and a rectangular centerpiece on which stars are disposed on bands set on center panels—bands, panels and borders being important themes this summer. This smart design might start among guests a discussion of fashions and the tie-up between the modes for interior decoration and those for clothes. In her Luncheon Table for Four Miss Margentime has, by implication, added a clause to Emerson's advice to hitch our wagons to stars, for she tells us to come to anchor among the stars. Well, then, here is a philosophical setting. "What of Emerson and the Transcendentalists, anyway?" asks the talkative table.

These linens are screen-printed by hand, a method which is seldom explained in books on textile printing, but which is being used more and more. The artist makes an accurate and finished rendering in color of his design and this, instead of being transferred to wood or linoleum blocks, is traced on pieces of a special type of silk stretched on frames that hold it taut. There must, of course, be a screen for every color, just as in the case of block prints a separate block is required for each tone. The screens are saturated with oil paint and the pattern is in reverse. After the screen has been subjected to the necessary technical processes that fix the color and render the surface acceptable as a printing medium, it is used to impress on the article being produced that portion of the design which is executed in its color.

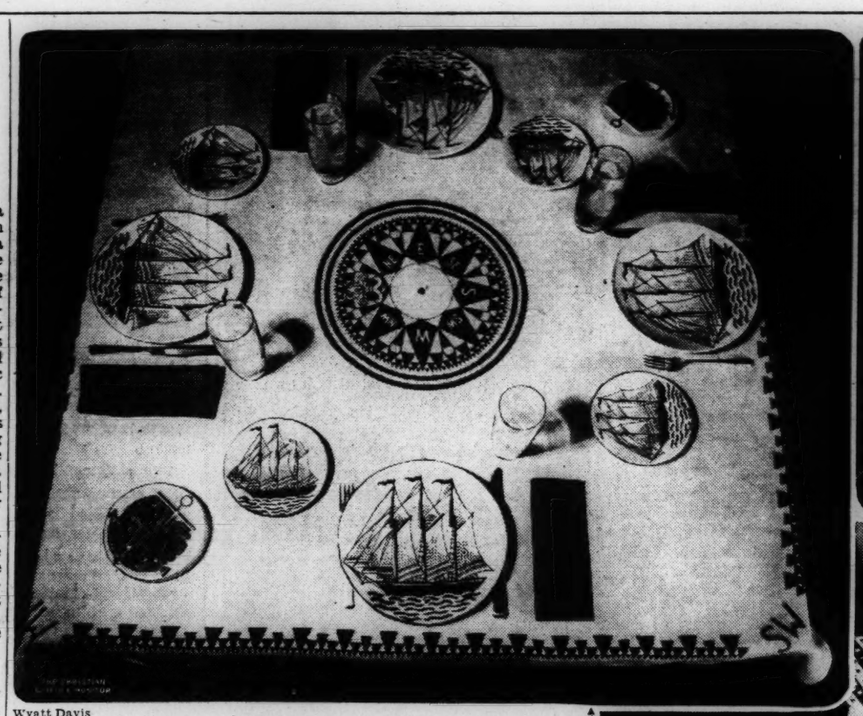
Style Trends

A noticeable feature of table linens this summer is their deepened tones. Although pastels are continued in staple lines, the most smartly styled pieces are in primary colors or in such rich hues as magenta or crushed berry. Designs are architectural rather than romantic. That is, flower, fruit and pastoral themes have yielded to such design elements as suggest structure. In many cases the pattern looks like an arrangement of children's blocks, and this is true not only of printed and woven textiles but also of the newest lace cloths and hand-drawn motifs and embroideries.

Included in those sets that might be called "sports linens" are those made of cellophane, of woven hemp and sisal, and crocheted sets of Japanese fiber. Cellophane pieces, which look like mother-of-pearl, are formed of slim tubes stitched together longitudinally and sometimes transversely as well, to form small squares. Hemp and sisal mats are similarly constructed, their units being long straws. The favorite finish is a border of colored bands in self-material, dyed, perhaps ornamented by painted coin dots. Fringes seldom occur. Rectangles and squares are more seen than circles in all types of sports linens. New, we believe, this season and particularly attractive, are cork mats which have been hand blocked.

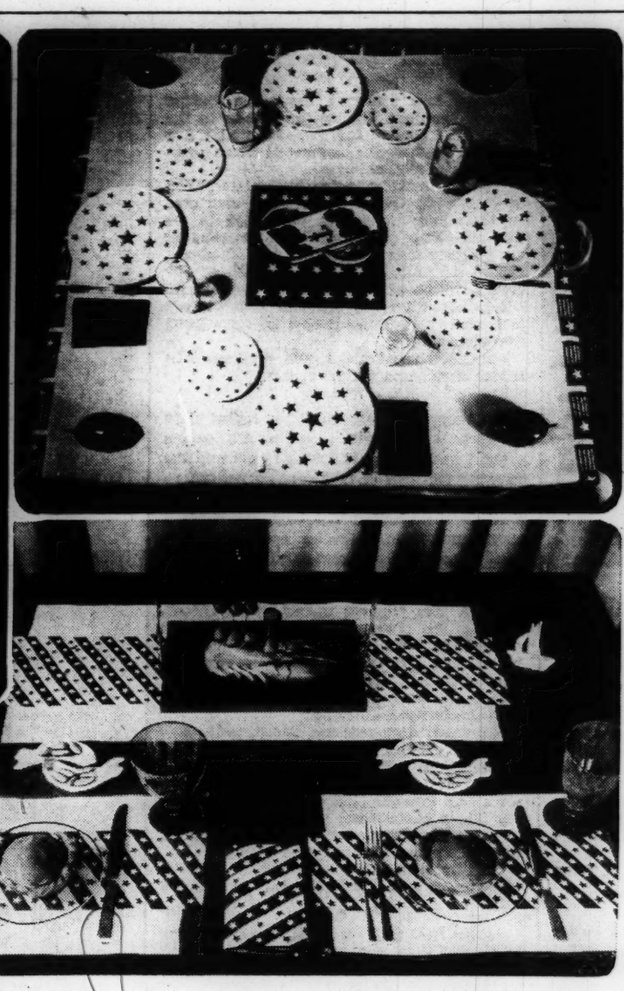
The imagination and whimsie that are exhibited this spring by the creators of table linens is equaled by the artistic invention of potters, glass blowers and metal workers who produce ornaments to companion the cloths and doilies. For maritime linens there are, besides creatures of the sea and birds of the ocean, besides boats, anchors, compasses and flags—jovial sailors, corpulent captains, and strapping longshoremen, cleverly modeled in pottery. The farm fares as well as the sea, with individualized portraits of poultry and animals and also china farmyards and farmhouses, entrancing for centerpieces. For less definitely localized neighborhoods droll character figures are available, particularly in Danish pottery. Cobblers, vendors, laborers and gossips are works of art. Particularly delightful are benches crowded with chattering women and pews filled with drowsy children.

Art, even such light-hearted art as exists to enliven our social functions, is in touch with the drama of living. Already we, who are in the know, can hear the laughter and merriment which will resound presently for the delight of all summer celebrants around conversational linens and ornaments.



Wyatt Davis

Notice That in This Dinner Setting for Four the Napkins Are Placed on the Right Side. In This Case Right Is Right, Though Right Is Generally Wrong for Napkins! Their Unconventional Position Creates Here a Better Balance, and Miss Margentime Says That Every Table Should Be a Particular Design, Not a Reiteration of Rules. The Cloth Is Executed in Red on White, and the Black Sailing Vessels on the White Plates Waft One's Thoughts Across the Seven Seas. In the Center Is the Compass to Chart Their Paths, While in Each Corner of the Cloth Are Indicated Again the Points of the Compass. Maritime Linens and Arrangement by Marguerita Margentime. Linens Exclusive in New York With Lord & Taylor



Wyatt Davis

Above—Three Friends Join Their Hostess at This Luncheon. Here One Is at Anchor—but at Anchor Among Stars. The Big-Eyed Fish Seem Content With Their Landlubber Vocation, That of Individual Gravy Bowls. Napkins on the Right. Below—In the Table Set for Two at Luncheon, Stars Scintillate on Diagonal Bands, in Blue, Red or Green on a White Ground, According to One's Preference. The Red Lobster Centerpiece Carries Green Olives as Pennants; White Fish Wriggle in Pleasure Under Their Load of Almonds, and Two Little Ships Indicate That Winds May Blow From Opposite Directions at the Same Time to Suit Contrary-Minded Skippers. A Crab Meat Casserole Is at Once an Artistic and a Gastronomic Touch. Maritime Linens and Arrangement by Marguerita Margentime. Linens Exclusive in New York With Lord & Taylor

City and Country Co-operation

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I SAT on the porch of a farm house not long ago as the "planter's moon" shone gloriously over rolling fields and a gently flowing brook. Just across the road a whip-poor-will accelerated the tempo of his song until there seemed to be no pause between the triple notes of his insistent call.

It was an evening full of expectancy. The farmer told us of several garden tasks which country legend said were better done "in the full of the planter's moon." He "allowed" that all signs pointed to good crops this year.

He then paid a glowing tribute to the contribution which the "summer folks" had made to that community. "Why," he said, "we have a lot of new vegetables in our garden that we never heard of until they began to come here."

He mentioned broccoli as one of his best paying crops since a man from the city had told him about it. A new variety of pole beans and some "yellow tomatoes" were other things which he said he had raised "just to please the city folks." His wife reminded him that the "pleasing" had been mutual, since his financial returns from the new vegetables had pleased him.

* * *

His wife then told us of the contribution which city women had made to the life of the little community. There were new blossoms in the gardens because of bulbs and plants which had been taken from overgrown clumps in suburban backyard gardens. There was a small, but much used, library where there had been none before, and ideas, "Oh my! such a lot of new ideas."

She continued, "I used to think that women from the city had more advantages than we country women had; that they knew more than we did, and were almost on another plane of existence, but it's not so. We swap recipes with them just as we always have with each other. We exchange plants, and patterns, and talk over our home management problems with them freely, now that we know them better, and understand that homes are just homes, no matter where they are placed."

* * *

Both the farmer and his wife agreed that the place was, on the whole, happier and more progressive since automobiles had brought city and country people nearer together. However there were drawbacks. "When city people speed through our one street at 60 miles an hour, and then stop in the grove and leave a clutter of papers and boxes, instead of putting them into the containers we furnish for them, we are not so glad to have them." Then they added, "But neither do our own summer people who are from the city. And they are joining with us to have it stopped."

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

GARDENING

Two Annuals for Late Planting

TWO annuals of unusual beauty, and amazing resistance to heat are the dimorphotheca and venidium. They are not often grown, probably because their names are hard to remember, but they deserve a place in any garden, and will be interesting if only for their newness to you.

The venidiums are recent immigrants to the United States, having come from South Africa. They grow to a height of 2½ feet, with flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter rising above the foliage, whose grayish-green color and fuzzy silken texture is attractive in itself. They are borne on long stout stems, are equally decorative in the garden as in the vase. Seeds should be sown in warm soil with plenty of sun.

Another sparkling flower from the great continent south of the Mediterranean is the African golden daisy, or dimorphotheca, one of the loveliest members of the big daisy family. It is interesting for its many blends of color. Sow it in a sunny spot as soon as possible.

The arctotis, or blue-eyed African daisy is another. It is a gray-leaved annual producing an abundance of snowy white daisies with a blue center and blue stains on the reverse of white petals.

Plant these annuals in some hot, sunny spot in your garden where others won't do so well. They make handsome cutting material, but have one drawback—they must have their sleep—and when evening arrives they close their eyes "and so to bed."

A Time Saver

When sewing on snap fasteners, I sew all the snaps on one side first. Then I rub chalk over them and press against the opposite side. This marks the correct place for the other half of the fastener, and saves time marking each one separately. (Mrs.) R. V. J., Idaho

Our Savory Small Fruits

By Hannah Dutaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Candied Strawberries

Fondant

2 cups sugar
⅔ cup cold water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar
½ teaspoon vanilla

Boil all together until it makes a soft ball when tried in cold water. When sugar is dissolved, it should never be stirred during process of boiling as this causes crystals to form. It should be boiled gently; and to test its density a spoon should be inserted in syrup, lifted quickly and syrup allowed to drop from tip of spoon. If it makes a short thin thread it is then at soft ball stage. Turn out on large platter, and when cool work it until creamy. Add flavoring. Place fondant in double boiler and melt until thickness of heavy cream and keep over hot water to retain this consistency while dipping berries.

Berries must be absolutely flawless, as the slightest bruise will prevent the fondant from clinging to the fruit. Berries should be large and the stems left on. They should not be washed, but wiped with soft dry cloth. To dip, hold strawberries by stems and carefully dip, one at a time, into melted fondant, taking care not to permit fondant to touch leaves of fruit. Place on marble or heavy wax paper to cool. In an instant the berries are ready to serve. They will not keep longer than 5 or 6 hours and should be kept in refrigerator.

Strawberry Jam

1 quart strawberries (measured after they are cleaned and hulled)
5 cups sugar
½ cup lemon juice

Place fruit and sugar in alternate layers in preserving kettle. Slowly bring this to the boiling point and boil 8½ minutes; then add the lemon juice and boil 1½ minutes. Place in jelly glasses. When cool, seal glasses. If fruit is very watery, it would be well to make a test before removing from fire after the 10 minutes' cooking. Frequently it requires 4 or 5 minutes more cooking, to bring jam to thickness required.

Raspberry or Strawberry (Angel Parfait)

1 cup sugar
¾ cup cold water
3 egg whites
1 cup crushed fruit
1 pint heavy cream

Boil sugar and water until sirup will thread when dropped from tip of a spoon. Beat whites of eggs stiff, but not too dry. Add speck of salt to whites. Slowly pour hot sirup over egg whites, beating all the while, and beat until mixture is thoroughly cold. Add vanilla. Whip cream and fold it into the egg mixture. Last add the crushed fruit. Pour immediately into an ice cream mold, and pack in salt and ice for four hours before serving. This may also be frozen in trays of electric refrigerators, in which case it should be stirred two or three times during the process of freezing.

Cherry Pie

2 cups cherries (measured after they have been pitted)
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons butter.

Mix sugar, salt and flour together, then mix with the fruit. Line pie plate with crust, place fruit in plate and add the butter, cut into tiny pieces. Place crust on top, fasten edges of crust securely to keep juices in; place in hot oven for 15 minutes; lower heat and cook pie 45 minutes.

Strawberry Sauce

3 cups strawberries (hulled and mashed)
¾ cup sugar
½ cup water

Speck of grated lemon peel.

Boil sugar, water and lemon peel for 10 minutes, then cool; add to the berries which have been crushed. This sauce is delicious on ice cream, blanc mange or lemon snow pudding.

Raspberry Sherbet

2 cups raspberry juice (cherry or strawberry)
2 cups water
1 cup sugar (more if fruit is very acid)
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 egg white
1 tablespoon confectioners' sugar.

Clean, wash and drain fruit; then mash and strain through very fine wire strainer or coarse cheesecloth which has been wet in cold water. Dissolve gelatin in the 2 tablespoons cold water. Place sugar and cold water in saucepan, and bring to boiling point; then pour over dissolved gelatin. Set aside to cool. When cold, add fruit juice and place in freezer. When partly frozen, carefully remove cover and add the beaten egg white to which the 1 tablespoon of sugar has been added. Replace cover and freeze until firm. Remove cover, take out dasher, then cover and pack well. Set aside for 2 hours or more before serving. (Delicious sherbets are made by using combinations of fruit juices.)

Raspberry and Blueberry Muffins

⅓ cup butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1½ cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon soda
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk
1 cup of berries which have been cleaned, mashed and thoroughly drained.

Sift flour, then measure the required amount; take from this amount 3 tablespoons of flour with which to flour the berries. This is to keep the fruit evenly distributed through the dough and prevent it from going to bottom of muffins during process of baking. Add baking powder, soda and salt to the 1½ cups of flour, and sift second time. Cream butter thoroughly; slowly add sugar, then unbeaten egg. Beat mixture well, then add alternately the flour and the milk. Last add fruit; mix carefully, but do not beat mixture after fruit is added. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake in quick oven 20 minutes.

Raspberry Shrub

(An old-fashioned refreshing drink)

3 cups best cider vinegar
1 cup cold water
6 quarts red raspberries (measured after cleaning and washing)

Place in earthen jar 3 quarts of fresh raspberries, add vinegar and cold water. Let stand in a cool place for 24 hours, then drain thoroughly through a wet jelly bag. Place juice in earthen jar, add another 3 quarts of raspberries. Again let stand for 24 hours; then strain. Next measure the juice and for each pint of juice add 1¾ cups sugar. Boil juice and sugar together for 20 minutes; then pour into warm sterilized jars and seal tightly. When serving, ¼ glass of the shrub is sufficient for 1 glass. Fill glass with cold water and add ice. Freshly crushed mint is delicious added to this, and a slice of lemon.

Fluffy Blanc Mange

2 cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons cornstarch
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
⅓ cup sugar
1 egg (separated white and yolk)

Bring milk to scalding point in double boiler. Mix yolk of egg with 2 tablespoons cold milk; then mix together sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add slowly to the egg yolk; add vanilla; then carefully stir this mixture into scalded milk. Cook for 15 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add the stiffly beaten white to which a tablespoon of confectioners' sugar and a speck of grated orange or lemon peel has been added. Mix well; then pour blanc mange into individual molds which have been dipped into cold water. Chill thoroughly. When ready to serve invert into glass dishes and serve with fresh crushed sweetened strawberries or strawberry sauce.

[Part I of this Article Was Published Last Wednesday]

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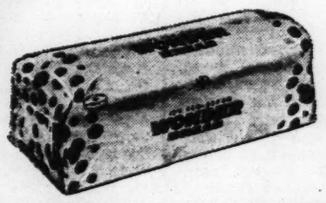

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IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

The Home Forum

This Long, Unbroken Day

ALETHA swung the French window wide to the morning breeze. "It's another bright day," she announced, as the sun caught her in the eyes. "I'm glad; the work goes better. It seems to me everybody is entitled to good weather on moving day, and a few sunshiny days while they're getting settled."

She looked about the living-room, bare of draperies and rugs; the piano was slanted haphazardly where the movers had left it yesterday. "We ought to be pretty well settled by tonight, don't you think? With the two of us, and a whole, unbroken day?"

"We'll surely try it," I agreed. "I'm due back at work tomorrow, you know."

"I had thought you could begin with the woodwork." She looked up at the molding. "But I finished the pantry shelves last night, and the refrigerator is coming today, so you had better start with the pantry linoleum. Then you can paint."

* * *

FORTY-NINE INCHES WIDE, eight feet long. I had the knife out and was kneeling on the straightedge when there came a hammering at the back door.

"Telephone man," someone said. I let him in; a blond youth with a friendly manner. He suggested white flannels, and a ukulele of summer nights. "You wanted a handset?"

"Yes."

He touched the old box with his toe. "The new box will be smaller," he pointed out. "It will leave a mark showing on your wall."

Aletha, who had been window-washing in a bedroom, had an idea. "There was a roll of wallpaper in a closet," she reported. "Maybe it will match."

Fortunately, it did. "I have some outside work to do first," said the telephone man. I couldn't help guessing that he sang a nice tenor. "If you have some paste, you can repaper that spot; then, when I come in, I can go right ahead."

* * *

ALETHA AND I looked at each other. Somewhere, in an unidentified carton, there was a tube of rubber cement; but to find it on short notice seemed hopeless. "Flour and water might work," I thought.

"Well, I can find the flour, at least," she said, and made for the pantry. "Why, you're not finished with the linoleum, are you? But, of course; you were interrupted. Here's flour."

I mixed paste in a teacup, and Aletha cut the paper to cover the old spot. The telephone man was whistling "Dinah" from the pole outside. Aletha paused with scissors upraised, and remarked: "I'm going to plant portulaca out in front, and ageratum." She pantomimed with the scissors, and one could fairly see the dirt fly. "There's a good hose in the basement, too—Ready?"

We pasted the wallpaper into place, and you could hardly see the spot. We backed away and viewed it with pleasant surprise; I thought of Garrity's expression: "Why, it almost looks like it had been made somewhere!"

* * *

ALETHA RETURNED TO the window-washing, and I to the pantry linoleum. While I was trimming and fitting, I heard her talking through the open window to someone in the yard, and I glanced out. A deferential young chap stood where the flower-bed would presently be, smiling, animated.

"The best luck!" reported Aletha later. "You remember Mr. Galvin, the laundry man over on Ridgeland; he was so nice—used to see that our things got special attention. And he has just been transferred over here! It's almost like having an old friend for a neighbor." She drew a fresh bucket of water and disappeared.

I gathered up the linoleum scraps. That little chore was finished; now let them bring the refrigerator.

I sought the basement, and returned with ladder, brush, and enamel bucket.

* * *

THE FRONT BEDROOM seemed the logical place to start. While I was spreading my papers there, I heard voices at the side walk and the scraping footsteps of men carrying weight.

"Plumbers, with the water heater," said one, through the window. The boss, evidently; a short, quick man, muscular, spectacled. "We want to see the basement, and consult with you on the location."

The basement door opened with a dusty shudder. The plumber walked swiftly about, studying the pipes overhead, the location of the furnace, the flue. Once he produced a pocket rule and made a quick measurement. "Here," he said, presently, and stamped his foot on the concrete. "We will face it to agree with the furnace. All right?"

"All right," I agreed; and left them there.

Enamel goes on best when it is warm; I set my bucket in a pan of hot water, and began. There were occasional broad sweeps where the work went smoothly, but there were more narrow places where it was painstaking and slow. The first small window was half finished when someone spoke below me.

"I've finished with the telephone," said the blond young man. "Will you see if you like the bells?"

* * *

ALETHA MADE SOUP for lunch; it was easy and quick, and there was so much yet to be done. The plumbers were still clanking in the basement. Some of the windows were washed; the woodwork in the small front bedroom was bright with fresh enamel. But there were five other rooms, and nothing had been unpacked.

"We haven't accomplished much," commented Aletha, over the soup. "But it's been fun. Just think how many people we know already—there's the plumber, whose shop is only a couple of streets away—and the telephone boy; he was nice, wasn't he? Just like anybody's young son. And the laundryman; of course, he isn't exactly a neighbor, but you get used to the people that come to the house regularly, and it makes a little bright spot in the day. I think we're—"

There was a step on the back porch, and a feminine "Yoo-hoo!" It was Mrs. Family Two Doors Down. She opened the screen door and caught it expertly with her heel. "Three pieces of rhubarb pie," she announced, and handed us a plate. "I know how difficult meals are at moving season." She flashed a neighborly smile and clicked away down the back walk, with our "Thank you's" following after.

"How thoughtful of her!" exclaimed Aletha, and looked at the plate. "I do like rhubarb pie—Did I tell you what the plumber said? We ought to have a tempering tank, and he's going to pick up a second-hand one for us for little or nothing. Nice."

* * *

WE STACKED THE dishes in the sink and resumed. The enamel had grown cold; while I was warming its water bath, there came a thump at the back door. I thought of Aletha's "long, unbroken day" as I turned obediently to the latest visitor. "Gas company," he said, and exhibited a badge. "To check the piping for leaks. Routine, you know."

Of course, we had to go with him. Aletha and I both like mechanics. We respect them as solid citizens, who take pride in their work. Especially do we find them interesting when they will talk, and tell us things about their business. We watched this man as he mixed his soapsuds and daubed couplings and unions; once he found a spot that blew bubbles. While we were there we heard again a scuffling on the back porch, and Aletha went up. There came the ripping screech of a crate being demolished; the refrigerator had come.

In a moment she called down the basement stairs. "Will you bring up your little box bar? You'll have to remove a pantry shelf, so they can get the box in."

* * *

IT WAS AFTER eleven when we got ready for bed. It didn't seem that we had accomplished a great deal; a little enameling was behind us, the windows were clean, and we had pushed enough cartons to one side to be able to get into bed. There was still a long way to go, and the day was ended.

Aletha, though, found recompense. "It's fun, living in a house," she commented. "You meet such nice people!"

JOHN F. HAYES

Evensong

O MY expectant heart, be still, be still!
Where in the dusk, high on the wooded hill,
Ineffable chimes of hermit thrushes rang,
Now through the fragrant dark—the whip-poorwill!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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IN THE SHIMMERING AIR OF SUMMER

AN OLD wagon and a young girl. That is all. But the picture is set in the shimmering air of summer; the sky is blue, the warm breeze is stirring, and the air is full of the wings of tiny, sun-thrilled dancers.

There is true, active enjoyment in the suggested scene. The wagon stumbles its way over the rough surface of the ground, and the girl, symbolic of the full happiness of summer, swings with the movements. How came it that the strong young arm, so round and vigorous, closely follows the lines of the wooden arm of the cart? Or that the folds of the frock are duplicated in the side supports below? Or that the shady hat is just another wheel?

We want to see the young face so teasingly hidden in shadow; we want to hear the laughter that greets each forward lurch of the wagon. In another moment she will turn, throwing back her head to the loveliness of the day. How unrelenting a photograph can be!

Homely Joys

TIVERTON has breezy upland roads and damp, sweet valleys; but should you tarry there a summer long, you might find it wasteful to take many excursions abroad. For having once received the freedom of family living, you will own yourself disinclined to get beyond dooryards, those outer courts of domesticity. Homely joys spill over into them, and when children are afoot, surge and riot there. In them do the common occupations of life find niche and channel. While bright weather holds, we wash out of doors on a Monday morning. The wash bench is in the solid block of shadow thrown by the house. We churn there, also, at the hour when Sweet-Breath, the cow, goes afield, modestly unconscious of her own sovereignty over the time. . . .

But sweet as these homespun spots can make themselves, in their mixture of thrift and prodigality, they are dearer than ever at the points where they register family traits, and so touch the humanity of us all. Here is imprinted the story of the man who owns the farm, that of the farmer who inherited it, and the grandfather who reclaimed it from waste; here have they lived and their womenkind set the foot of daily living and traced indelible paths.—From "Tiverton Tales," by ALICE BROWN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Heart of Roman Provence

THE traveler crosses oceans to visit Rheims, Amiens, Chartres. What these more magnificent Gothic fanes, blazing with color, fantastic in design, are to the North, that Saint-Trophime, perfect flower of the Romanesque, is to the South of France. In a land of blinding sunshine a shadowy retreat was sought, not a casket of jeweled light, but to tell of the glory of its cloister transcends the pen. One longs for the tongue of Scheherazade!

The silver-tongued bells of Arles echo and re-echo of a May-day morning. . . . Insistent, brazen as the Man of Bronze that tops the tower, the clock of the Hôtel de Ville, socialistic neighbor of Saint-Trophime upon the Place de la République, clangs each quarter and, like all worthy provincial clocks, twice sounds the hour—endeavoring to press home an idea of time upon a people to whom time does not exist.

Modern Arles is a recreation of Arles the antique and Arles the medieval. Incomparable Romanesque cloisters fraternize with Egyptian obelisk unearthed at Arles, Roman statuary, and the shattered antique theater where in early centuries Greek drama was performed.

"Mon Arlésienne" was a name Monsieur had for the stately dame who for twenty years has guarded the entrance to the Théâtre Antique. It was a case of mutual understanding. We had, on arrival at Arles, presented our tickets to this first of the seven ticketed wonders. Madame, who worthily wears the coif, shawl, fichu, and trailing skirt of the region, reminisced to us about the dates of our previous visits to Arles and the changes since then.

"Times are not what they were," she complained. "Tourists are lacking in generosity. Do I not, poor as I am, give my two francs when I visit the Palace of the Popes at Avignon? Yet here they complain daily—some will not enter because they must pay—the ingrates!" . . .

Nowhere were we more at home at Arles than in the Théâtre Antique, which basks in the sunlight, steeped in the poignant beauty of an ever-present past. Stray cats snoozed at will, gray lizards frisked into the crannied stones; alyssum sweet in the sun, lowly yellow clover, formed a mat for the feet of vanished actors inclined to stalk at midnight. To the west a row of cypresses stood guard, to the north a curtain of pink flowering laurel. Beneath the checkered shade of a giant linden our Arlésienne would ensconce herself. Some days we were disturbed by parties under the leadership of guides, but more often there were only an artist with a camp-stool, two knitters in the sun, a British bride and groom. . . .

Despite its ruined state—only two columns have survived the fervent Christian destruction of things pagan—perhaps the hallowed Théâtre Antique is the heart of Roman Provence. One lingers entranced by the beauty of the fragmentary bits of cornice from the ancient entablature, dreaming of the days when Greeks and Romans crowded the capacity of the stone amphitheater whose steps are worn by centuries of use. One lingers until the sun sinks low in the west beyond the arch of Diana's temple. Near-by stands a giant paulownia in purple flower, a stalwart palm above which rises the tiled tower of Saint-Trophime. A distant bugle-call from the barracks of the Colonial troops evokes the lithe marching forms, the far-gazing Arab faces, of those foreign wearers of the fez. Thus has the land of vanquished Roland conquered the unwary Saracen—yet in the dusky sky, above the church cross, glows a slender crescent.—AMY OAKLEY, in "The Heart of Provence." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Labuma atcerēšanās

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

ATMINA vispār ir atzīta kā loti derīga cilvēciska spēja. Dažreiz mēs dzirdam sakam par kādu personu, kas viegli var atcerēties tādus detaļus kā vārdus, datumus, dzejas rindas, vai mūzikas meldijas, ka tai ir laba atmiņa. Tomēr še būtu jājautā, vai tas sastāda īstu zināšanu? Mary Baker Eddijai ir daudz svarīga, ko mums teikt par šo tematu, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 88. lapas pusē viņa jauta, "Kā atškirāmas patiesas idejas no illuzijām?" Un viņa turpina: "Idejas ir izplūsmes no dieviškīgā Prāta. Domas, kas izceļas no smadzenēm jeb materijas, ir mirstīga prāta atvases; tās ir mirstīgi materiāli pieņēmumi."

Kristīgās Zinātnes paskaidrojumi, ka īstenībā ir tikai viens bezgalīgs dieviškīgs Prāts un ka Prāts ir Dievs jeb labums, dod mērauklu, pēc kuŗas novērtēt visu, kas vērts, lai to uzkrāj domās. Paturēt tikai labo atmiņā nozīmē iolot labo, kurpretīm, atcerēties bēdīgus piedzivojumus, sāpes, zaudējumu, naidu, dusmas, nozīmē paildzināt materiālā saprāta lietuvēnu. Par šīm atmiņām par ļauno, kas dažreiz šķiet ņemam pārsvaru pār mirstīgiem, mums vajadzētu sacīt līdz ar Ezaiju (26:14), "Tie ir nomiruši un netaps dzīvi, tie ir ēnas un vairs necelsies, tā tu tos esi piemeklējis un izdeldējis un visu viņu piemiņu iznīcinājis." Tādam patiešām jābūt visu maldīgo domu liktenim, kas saucās par atmiņām.

Svētie raksti pamāca mūs atcerēties Dievu, turēt domās Viņa bezgalīgās labdarības spēku un klātbūtni. Tādēļ, ja atmiņas mēgina mūs ievilināt kāda nesaskanīga pagātnes notikuma atkārtošanā, notikuma, kas runā par labu sāpju, baiļu, vai ļaunuma spēkam, būsim modri un uzticīgi izslēgsim visas nesaskanīgo prasījumu gleznas, kas pastāv uz to, ka tām bijusi vieta mūsu pagātnes piedzīvojumā. Mums jāatgādina sev, ka Dievs ir labs un bezgalīgs. Absolūta patiesība ir tā, ka Viņš vienmēr ir bijis vienīgais cēlonis, vienīgais radītājs, un ka Viņa radība ir un vienmēr bijusi garīgu ideju pilnīgs universs. Ticība nelaimīgam piedzīvojumam, pagājušam vai tagadējam, ir maldīgā pieņēmuma daļa, pieņēmuma par patību šķirtu no Dieva; un to nepieciešami atvietot ar patieso jēdzienu par mūsu mūžīgu vienību ar dieviškīgo Prātu, Dieva līdzībā.

Nemirstīgais Prāts zin vienīgi garīgus faktus, tādus kā pareizas idejas par pilnību, mieru, prieku, veselību, brīvību. Attīstot atmiņas vienīgi par labumu kā īstu, mēs saprotam mūžīgo patiesību. Mēs varam apgalvot līdz ar Psalmistu, "Tavas lielās lēnības pieminu teiktin teiks un Tavu taisnību slavēs ar dziesmam (Ps. 145:7).

Šī patiesā zināšana nekad nevar aptrūkt vai tikt mums atņemta. Mēs varam nepielietot mūsu labuma zināšanu, gluži tāpat kā mēs varam nepielietot skaitļu likumu un sacīt, ka divi reiz trīs ir deviņi: tas tomēr negroza neapgāžamo faktu par divi reiz trīsi. Patiesības zināšanu visiem vajadzētu pieprasīt. Vienīgi mēs pašī noteicam, vai mūsu domas būs derīgas un palīdzēs mums ikdienas pasākumos, vai arī tās būs baiļu, vecuma vai nesaskaņas mākoņu aptumšotas. Ja mēs taisam savus lēmumus saskaņā ar Kristīgās Zinātnes mācību, mēs gūsim patiesas zināšanas sekmīgos iznākumus.

Ja mēs, atspoguļodami vienīgo dieviškīgo Prātu, mācamies pareizas domāšanas mākslu, mēs atrodam, ka mūsu pagātne ietekmē mūsu tagadni tikai tādā mērā, kā mēs to pielaižam. Dažreiz mūsu domas par pagātni nelaimīgi ietekmē mūsu tagadni, bet mēs tūlīt varam to grozīt, ja mēs izšķiram pagātnes piedzīvojumu no mūsu tagadējās šī piedzīvojuma reakcijas. Piemēram, ja mēs šķietāmi esam piedzīvojuši smagu īpašuma zaudējumu, un ja mēs atļaujam šai zaudējuma sajūtai palikt mūsu apziņā, tad mēs esam pieļāvuši, ka materiālais saprāts valda šī piedzīvojuma reakciju.

Kristīgā Zinātne rāda mums, ka ikviens piedzīvojums ir mentāls, un to jāpārvalda mūsu apziņā ar tādu garīgu ideju palīdzību, kas dara zināmu patiesību par Dievu un Viņa radību. Tā kā Dieva radība ir un vienmēr bijusi gariga, īstenībā mums kā Gara līdzībām nekad nav bijis citādu piedzīvojumu kā vien garīgie. Tādēļ, ja mēs šo faktu pastāvīgi paturam savā priekšā, tad abiem, kā bailēm zaudēt, tā zaudējuma atmiņām jeb bēdām, jāiznīkst mūsu apziņā. Ja mēs pazemīgi lolojam vēlēšanos, pazīt Dievu pareizi, mums nav iespējams zaudēt Dieva garīgas idejas jeb zināšanu par mūsu patieso patību. Zinātnes un veselības 510. lapas pusē Mrs. Eddy saka: "Cik daudz vairāk mums vajadzētu pūlēties saprast Dieva garīgās idejas, nekā kavēties pie juteklu priekšmetiem!" Patiešām, debesu valstība ir pie mums, ja mūsu domas tiek Dieva valdītas.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

So the Rafts Came Down

WE WALKED out from Gross-Hesselohe to Grünwald early in the morning, when the sweet air was chill under the still unrisen sun, when little points of light touched the fir tree tips and warmed the beech woods with the first faint gold of day. Deep and dark and incredibly cold, the Isar was slowly glorified as the sun swung above the summits of the mountains, and looked down between the steep and pointed forests until the swift green water gave back light for light. The shrill crying of swallows mingled with the river's song and with the sound of laughter, as the rafts, built high up in the lumbering districts, came through the rapids with a prodigious splash, and with the gay and tender folk-music to which the timber came floating down to Munich.

We hung over the stone bridge and watched the rafts slip past beneath us, each one decorated with tiny fir trees and crowded with Bavarians in the gayest of costumes. Somehow or other, too, the village band was squeezed into some precarious corner, often threatening to fall into the river, instruments and all, at the slightest pressure from the hilarious company around them. Wherever there were a few inches of space on the rafts, someone danced in them. So the rafts came down, with music and dance and traditional songs, with laughter and clear voices, and we leaned far down towards the glass-clear water, flinging berries and flowers and cheering them on with the rest of the crowd.

Every raft had its accompaniment of twenty or thirty canoes that now raced ahead, now hung behind, now played about the rafts like impudent puppies about an older dog, until the rapid wash—or a skillful thrust from the men poling the timber—turned them completely over. But the canoers were safely strapped in, and the little craft came right-side-up again like cockle shells. Wherever the press on a barge was thickest, there was the "Münchener Kindl" in enveloping brown hood, his ringing laughter dominating all other sounds.

"Next time you come to Munich," said our German friend, "we'll go into the mountains and join the rafts."

And we pictured ourselves swinging down that shining pathway, under the lovely bridges, past the old, old castle that had gazed so long upon its mountains that time and beauty seemed to stand still about it, until we too—a part of the color and song and delightful kaleidoscope—came into Munich.

D. T.

Pastoral

THE maple trees along the meadow fence
Are stirring gently in the morning sun;
In windrows lies the scented clover hay;
And in the blue-stem pasture land, the one
Lone brood-mare stands beside the creaking gate.
Raising her head she gazes far afield,
Beyond the valley where her team-mates walk
In mellow furrows, plowing virgin loam.
Last spring she walked with them, and four abreast
They turned the dark soil upward to the sun;
They walk without her now; impatiently
She shudders her sleek coat; her whinnies shrill
Bring answering echoes from the distant hill.

B. B. COOPER

Remembrance of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEMORY is generally conceded to be a very useful human faculty. We sometimes hear it said of a person who can reproduce readily such details as names, dates, lines of poetry, or strains of music, that he has a good memory. But the question might well be asked, Does this constitute real knowing? Mary Baker Eddy has much of importance to tell us on the subject, and on page 88 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she asks, "How are veritable ideas to be distinguished from illusions?" And she continues: "Ideas are emanations from the divine Mind. Thoughts, proceeding from the brain or from matter, are offshoots of mortal mind; they are mortal material beliefs."

The statements of Christian Science, that there is in reality only one infinite divine Mind and that Mind is God, or good, furnish the standard by which to measure all that is worthy of being treasured in thought. To retain the good only in memory is to foster good, whereas to recall sad experiences, pain, loss, hatred, resentment, is to perpetuate the nightmare of material sense. Of these recollections of evil which sometimes seem to hold sway over mortals we should say with Isaiah (26:14), "They are dead, they shall not live; they are deceased, they shall not rise: therefore hast thou visited and destroyed them, and made all their memory to perish." This, indeed, must be the fate of all wrong thoughts calling themselves memory.

The Scriptures admonish us to remember God, to keep in thought the power and presence of His infinite goodness. When, therefore, memory seeks to trick us into rehearsing some discordant past event which seems to declare for the power of pain, fear, or evil, let us be alert and faithfully shut out all pictures of discord claiming to have had a place in our past experience. We need to remind ourselves that God is good and infinite. The absolute truth is that He has always been the only cause, the only creator, and that His creation is and always has been a perfect universe of spiritual ideas. Belief in a distressing experience, past or present, is a part of the erroneous belief of a selfhood apart from God; and this needs to be replaced with the true sense of our eternal unity with the divine Mind, in God's likeness.

Immortal Mind knows only spiritual facts, such as right ideas of abundance, peace, joy, health, freedom. Through cultivating the remembrance of good alone as real we grasp the eternal truth. We can affirm with the Psalmist, "They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness, and shall sing of thy righteousness" (Psalms 145:7).

This true knowledge can never fail or be taken from us. We may fail to use our knowledge of good, just as we may fail to use the rule of numbers and call two times three nine; this, however, does not change the unfailing fact about two times three. The knowledge of Truth should be claimed by all. We alone decide whether our thoughts shall be useful, helping us in our daily affairs, or whether they shall be clouded by shadows of fear, age, or discord. If we make our decision in accordance with the teaching of Christian Science we shall reap the happy results of true knowing.

When we learn the art of right thinking, through reflecting the one divine Mind, we find that our present is influenced by our past only to the extent that we permit it to be. Our present is sometimes unhappily influenced by our thought about the past, but we can soon change this if we will distinguish between a past experience and our present reaction to that experience. For instance, if we have seemingly experienced a severe loss of property, if we admit this sense of loss to remain in our consciousness, then we have allowed our reaction to this experience to be governed by material sense.

Christian Science shows us that each experience that comes to us is mental and must be handled in our consciousness by means of spiritual ideas which convey the truth about God and His creation. Since God's creation is and always has been spiritual, then actually, as the likeness of Spirit, we never had any experience but the spiritual. If, therefore, we keep this fact steadfastly before us, both the fear of loss and the memory of loss or sorrow must fade out of our consciousness. If we humbly hold the desire to know God aright, we cannot possibly lose God's spiritual ideas or the knowledge of our true selfhood. On page 510 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "How much more should we seek to apprehend the spiritual ideas of God, than to dwell on the objects of sense!" Truly, heaven is at hand when our thoughts are governed by God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Calm of Evening

THOUGH the sun has set
Behind the city walls,
Its afterglow
Still lingers
In my room.
The peace of twilight
Whispers
In the pines,
And
The throbbing of a lute
Comes from afar.

—HSIEH T'IAO (479-501 A. D.). Translated by HENRY H. HART, in "The Hundred Names." (Berkeley: University of California Press.)

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Mayor Challenged to Close Up Beano Places; Cut in South End Liquor Licenses Demanded

Boston Today

Mayor Is Urged To Act on Beano

Mayor Mansfield, who has labeled Beano a racket during the past year but who has never yet revoked a license, was challenged today to take action in the matter.

Under the law passed a year ago, which made the operation of the gambling game legal on condition a major portion of the profits were given to some charitable organization, many abuses are said to have developed. These are mentioned in a message delivered to the Mayor this morning by City Councillor Clement A. Norton.

"Your office issues the licenses," said Mr. Norton, "hence the police can do nothing. The law is openly violated. It is the most open and cold-blooded gambling proposition that the city has ever known. Three joints in Washington Street, in the very heart of the city, clean up a net profit for themselves of $10,000 a day. One racketeer controls 30 places and makes $1500 a day for himself.

"You can stop this. Call these people in. Issue no licenses unless the charitable organization runs the affair itself. Stop this business of organizations grantng to professionals the use of their name for $20 a day. You will bankrupt the legitimate stores if you don't stop this racket quickly."

Already it is reported that there are 300 organizations operating Beanos every week in Boston—an average of 50 a day, with about 20 operating regularly six days a week.

Three days ago, however, Mayor Mansfield issued a statement that no further licenses would be granted.

Cut in Liquor Licenses Sought

The "intolerable" conditions existing in the South End caused by the presence of an over abundance of licensed liquor establishments were the basis of an appeal made today to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission for a policy refusing granting of licenses to replace those revoked or suspended, and gradual cutting down of the present number.

The appeal was made by a group of social workers and supervisors of settlement houses representing among others, the Lincoln House Association, the South End Day Nursery, the Hale House and the South End Joint Planning Committee, as well as a number of churches. The group sought co-operation for the prevention of any more grants of licenses, and in cutting down the present number.

Testimony of the speakers showed that there were 62 licensed establishments in the South End district, that children had been seen emptying the contents of discarded whisky bottles, that youths loafed in doorways of these establishments listening to music. The Rev. H. C. McLeod, pastor of the German Roman Catholic Church, said drunken men in the district caused the conditions.

Herbert P. Ehermann, trustee of the Lincoln House, declared that if the ABC set down the policy requested by the group the situation would be gradually cleared up.

Superintendent of state liquor inspectors Joseph H. O'Brien showed that inspectors have relentlessly pursued violators of the liquor laws resulting in the suspension of many licenses. The full co-operation of the commission was promised by Chairman William P. Hayes.

Amoskeag Bonds Under Scrutiny

Declaring that "it is perfectly clear that the trustees of the Amoskeag Company did not unload bonds on its affiliate, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company," Special Master Arthur Black today definitely answered a pointed question on the financial affairs on the closed textile concern, now undergoing reorganization proceedings in federal court.

After Willard B. Luther, representing the bondholders' committee, had presented a written statement summarizing at $6,907,300, the amount of bondholders' holdings in Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's common and Amoskeag Company's common and preferred, Charles M. Green of Lynn, a bondholder, arose to inquire what happened to $3,286,000 worth of bonds.

Mr. Green, reading from company records to which he keeps his eyes glued in every Amoskeag session, declared that in January, 1928, there were $14,665,000 worth of bonds issued, and that in June, 1935, approximately $11,379,000 worth were outstanding. He insisted that he be told what happened to the remainder.

Mr. Black dismissed the inquiry by declaring that the statements presented at the hearing were perfectly clear on the point, adding somewhat drily, that if Mr. Green would study the records with the thoroughness with which he usually peruses the affairs of the largest single textile unit in the world, he would be satisfied.

Shortly after this the hearing was adjourned until next Monday, when counsel will present their arguments. Lothrop Withington, representing Eliza S. Leland, a bondholder, will present his claim that the bondholders of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company should be reclassified and only those who bought in the open market should be recognized as creditors. He further claims that bondholders who exchanged their stock for bonds are in reality partners of the concern, and are necessary to the first group. Andrew Marshall will argue for the Amoskeag Company.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional showers this afternoon and tonight, cooler tonight; Saturday cloudy and threatening, probably without rain; moderate southwest to northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers and cooler tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy; cooler in the southwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight, followed by mostly cloudy; Saturday cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds over the north and fresh southwest shifting to northerly in the south portions; cloudy tonight and Saturday with showers over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	81	Minneapolis	54	90
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	72	84	New York	68	76
Denver	68	92	Norfolk	68	70
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	70	78
Jacksonville	76	98	St. Louis	74	90
Los Angeles	66	84	San Francisco	52	66
Miami	80	86	Washington	70	80

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 26.
B—Maximum, June 25

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:48 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:08 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Meeting of American College Publicity Association
Left to Right—Dr. Hugh P. Baker of the Massachusetts State College; Dr. Hamilton Holt of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Dr. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Retiring President of Wellesley; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University; Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox of Union College, Schenectady

College Publicity Group in Session

Stressing the importance of college publicity as a form of public service, presidents of five colleges and universities were unanimous this morning in their approval of publicity as a means of public education, in the presidents' panel session of the American College Publicity Association, which is holding its national conference at the Parker House.

Boston University is host member of the association. Frank R. Elliott of Indiana University presided at the session. The five presidents represented were Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley College, Dr. Hamilton Holt, Rollins College; Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Union College; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, Massachusetts State College, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University.

"It is publicity more than any other one factor that has turned

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Tax Discrepancies Found in Everett

A cash discrepancy for Everett of $8956 in the accounts of George L. Woods, former tax collector; Harold J. Gibson, former cashier, and 11 former constables, was made public today in a report by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts.

Mr. Waddell further reported that his audit disclosed that overdrawn or impounded for appropriations and overlay accounts was the sum of $48,214, and that unpaid bills amounted to $89,000. The audit covered the period of June 27, 1935, to Jan. 13, 1936.

The director stated that $3436 had been returned to the city during the examination and recommended that "proper steps be taken by the city to secure prompt settlement of the balance." Mr. Woods's balance is placed at $68 and Mr. Gibson's at $4006.

In disclosing that former constables pocketed fees of 50 cents for warrants on delinquent tax bills never issued, Director Waddell made 21 recommendations for changes in the keeping of the city's books.

Bonus Awaits Fingerprints

Harry Perkins, Merrimac, is having difficulty getting his adjusted service bonds in spite of the fact that he is a war veteran and is known to the postmaster in his city. It seems that when the United States entered the World War, Harry was only 15 years of age. He enlisted under his brother Walter's name, and under that name his bonus bonds were issued. Walter has since passed on.

The bonds totaling $400 are reposing in the Merrimac post office, but the postmaster refuses to hand them over because he only knows the veteran as Harry.

To clear the situation, John J. Breslin, head of the postal inspectors for New England, today sent Thomas J. Rice to Merrimac to get Perkins's fingerprints for comparison with the prints on file with the Government to see if he really did serve.

Supple's Memory Fails to Stand By

Although he served variously as director, president, general manager and accountant of the Legal Securities Corporation, Edward J. Supple's mental record of what went on during his numerous incumbencies, testimony showed, had become almost a blank page.

Punctuating the 173-page deposition read into the court record today were frequent phrases such as "I don't recollect," "I can't remember," "I don't know."

The Legal Securities Corporation, according to a suit being brought against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, and five others, was a "dummy" firm through which Mr. Dolan made an alleged $250,000 illegal profit during his term of office by selling bonds to the city. Judge Edward F. Hanify is hearing the case in jury-waived session of Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Supple denied knowing that in 1930, $100,000 was shifted from the bank account of Legal Securities to the account of the E. L. Dolan Company.

"I don't know anything about it—possibly I didn't care anything about it." he said in the deposition which was taken by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city.

Two days ago it became a matter of court record that a total of $600,-

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Goodwin Hits Court Leniency

Despite the unprecedented vote of 28 members of the jury panel sitting in the criminal session of the Bristol Superior Court, expressing confidence in county prosecutors recently attacked by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin in connection with the handling of automobile violations, Goodwin responded today with another attack on the leniency of courts in hit-and-run cases.

"If something isn't done to arouse public opinion to force the courts, the district attorneys and juries to convict people for drunken driving, we shall continue to kill almost 1000 people a year and injure 50,000 in this State.

"The hit-and-run driver is the most miserable person in the State. Last year there were 60 citizens of Massachusetts knocked down on the street and killed and the perpetrators ran away like cowards and were never discovered.

"The only way to get an aroused public opinion is to tell the people the facts."

In a statement today the registrar said: "Now that we have started

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Rubber Company Strike Settled

The strike of 1000 employees of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, who walked out at the Cambridge plant Wednesday, was settled late today by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. Chairman Thomas F. Curley announced that agreement had been reached by employers and employees on higher wages and on a change of method in the adjustment of future wage disputes.

By the terms of the settlement all male employees receiving 37 cents an hour will receive not less than 43 cents, and time and a half for overtime (in a 40-hour week). Female employees will receive a minimum of not less than 35 cents an hour. Any complaints which may arise later will be investigated, the company agreed, and readjustment of rates found to be inadequate shall be retroactive to the time of complaint.

B. & M. Announces New Rail Service

Vacation season, plus lowered rail fares and streamlined train popularity, today caused the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads to announce augmented service to and from Maine points and giving for the first time in many years a late Sunday service from practically every Maine point to Boston, an advantage to week enders.

Demand for seats on the streamlined Flying Yankee has reached such a peak that on Saturdays (except July 4) and July 1, 2 and 3 the roads will provide an additional steam-propelled section to the Flying Yankee which will precede the streamliner from Boston to Waterville, Maine. The streamliner will, however, continue to Bangor.

When the roads announced their Monday morning service by streamliner from Rockland, Maine, to Boston, demand for seats forced the roads to substitute a steam train with more seating capacity which will leave at 5:05 a. m., standard time, same time as the streamliner had been scheduled. Instead the streamliner will be employed late Sunday evenings as a connection at Portland from the Bar Harbor Express and Downeaster from Rockland which will run late Sundays during the summer. The streamliner will leave Portland at 9:25 p. m., standard time.

Stores Expect Saturday Rush

Shoppers thronged downtown stores today and are expected in numbers comparable to the Easter and Christmas rush tomorrow in preparing for the Saturday-Sunday holiday of next week and the general exodus at this time of year for summer resorts in the mountains and along the coast.

Tomorrow is the last Saturday shopping day before the Fourth and the last Saturday on which the large stores will be open until fall. Following custom, many of the stores will be closed on Saturdays during July and August.

The stores have made preparations to handle the crowd expected tomorrow and with favorable weather reports store executives look for a new record in purchasing in clothes, summer equipment and home and garden furnishings for this time of year.

Curley Plans To Take Part In Nomination

Bay State Governor Prepares Seconding Speech for Roosevelt

Gets Big Reception

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts prepared today a seconding speech for the nomination of President Roosevelt, after receiving a rousing reception to the national convention.

Arriving last night after a recess of the Massachusetts Legislature, the Governor, who is chairman of the Bay State delegation, was accorded a reception which included a parade from the railroad station, through the center of the city, immediately preceding the convention Mardi Gras.

Tens of thousands, assembled on roped-off sidewalks, cheered the Massachusetts Executive and James Roosevelt, son of the President, as they walked behind a band with the Massachusetts delegates.

At midnight he was a principal speaker at a dinner of the delegation on the roof of its hotel headquarters. Other speakers included Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, whose seat Governor Curley is seeking.

The first thing the Governor did on his arrival was to deny the report he was a candidate for Vice-President.

In an interview urging the unopposed candidacy of John N. Garner, he said:

"I served in Congress with John Garner. He is my friend. I was accorded the great privilege of nominating him in 1932 and I haven't changed my views.

"I learn on arrival here he is a candidate for re-election and I am with him."

The Governor was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, his son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel Donnelly; Major Joseph Timilty; his secretary, Edmund Hoy, and his two sons, Paul and Leo.

Asked if there was any friction between himself and Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, whom the pre-primary convention turned down for the gubernatorial nomination, Governor Curley said their relations had been and "still are harmonious," and that Mr. Hurley was "a real Democrat."

The Governor said he did not intend to seek an opportunity to answer last week's telegram signed by Alfred E. Smith, former Governor Ely and others because he felt any criticism of the Roosevelt Administration was taken care of by Senator Barkley in his keynote speech.

Former New England Smith Delegates Join In Hit at New Yorker

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Three New England delegates instructed for Alfred E. Smith in the 1932 Democratic Convention joined yesterday with other New Dealers in lambasting the New Yorker for his suggestion that the party drop President Roosevelt.

Although saying they could not speak for those who carried Smith's banner in the convention wars at Chicago, heads of the Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey delegations were free with their own opinions about Mr. Smith and his recent anti-Roosevelt activities.

"We in Rhode Island helped to make 'Al,'" said Thomas H. Ken-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Legion Auxiliary To Elect Officers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 26 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Murrill of Scituate is to be elected president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, at the organization's session here today. Mrs. Murrill, now a vice-president, is unopposed for the office of state leader.

Miss Anna M. Maleady of Fall River is unopposed for re-election as secretary and Miss May L. Mahoney of Rockland has no opposition for the post of treasurer. Mrs. Dorcas A. Roberts of Medford is unopposed for historian.

Six contestants are seeking the three vice-presidents' positions to be filled.

Drive to Outlaw Horse Racing To Open Sunday in R.I. Pulpits; Evils of Gambling to Be Topic

Anti-Racing Supporters See Progress in Campaign to End Pari-Mutuel Betting in Attacks Made on Efforts to Repeal Law

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26—The drive of the Protestant Churches of Rhode Island to outlaw pari-mutuel betting at horse racing and legislate the Narragansett Racing Association Track out of business in Pawtucket, will officially open Sunday when the first of the series of anti-gambling rallies will be held in the Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church here.

The Rev. Alle E. Claxton, pastor of the church, made it known that the meeting will be more than a gathering of parishioners to hear a sermon on the evils of legalized betting. He said that the congregation, which he expects will number at least 400, will be asked to commit themselves to open warfare on gambling and to pledge themselves to enlist the assistance of others in an organized effort to bring about an end to its legality here.

The Rev. Edward Holyoke, D. D., pastor emeritus of the Calvary Baptist Church, is chairman of the ministers' committee in charge of the campaign against gambling.

Similar Rallies

According to present program, the ministers plan similar rallies in other of the larger churches in Providence and Pawtucket within the next month and the organization movement will conclude with a mass meeting of all denominations.

The meetings are to be somewhat different than those conducted during the past year in that the churchgoers and their friends will be asked to pledge their support to the movement. In the past, the parishioners have listened to sermons and the need for action was pointed out, but they were not asked to outwardly express their intention to support the antigambling crusade.

The ministers have announced that they have been pledged the support of business men, who acted openly against the track in the past, but who were forced to discontinue their efforts when threatened with a boycott by track workers.

The affect of the campaign of the religious organizations, especially the registration drive which they sponsored, is reliably reported to be causing uneasiness among the Pawtucket track promoters. This has been clearly indicated in a weekly publication issued in Pawtucket and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Lumber Imports Through Boston Show Big Advance

How the "give and take" policy of much discussed reciprocal trade agreements works out at the port of Boston was discussed today at the office of Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Imports of lumber, long dulled by heavy tariff and revenue tax burdens, took a sudden spurt upward when the trade pact with Canada cut the tariff of $1 a thousand feet gross in halves and shaved off $2 of the $4 a thousand feet revenue tax.

From Jan. 1 to date, 23,664,048 board feet of Douglas fir and western hemlock came to Boston from British Columbia. For the same period a year ago, imports totaled 21,000 feet. Result—more commerce for Boston, larger revenue receipts for Uncle Sam.

Weekly indices prepared at the "big tower" which Uncle Sam "rents" to the customs officials, show a steady gain in commerce of this port over last year's levels. Fgures for the last week include one shipment of Douglas fir and western hemlock amounting to more than 5,000,000 board feet, largest amount brought in on one ship this year. It came from British Columbia, swelled the value of imports for the week and the collection of duties, helped ward off the potential slump forecast by economic experts.

Imports for consumption last week were valued at $2,314,380, a gain of $700,000 over the similar period a year ago. Consignees, in addition, withdrew $465,287 from warehouse for consumption, or nearly $165,000 worth more than a year ago. Revenue for Uncle Sam in the form of duties collected on imports amounted to $550,084 or a $250,000 gain over last year.

Middletown Plant Of Remington-Rand Ordered Reopened

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 26 (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., president of the Remington-Rand Company, unexpectedly appeared in Middletown today and announced that the local factory of the company, closed several weeks by a strike, would be reopened.

Mr. Rand said he would make an address from the plant entrance inviting the employees to return to work.

About 300 employees of the company, watched by a force of 80 policemen from this and three other communities, filled the streets about the plant earlier in the day.

Interest in the strike increased when the Remington-Rand Company advertised for 25 millwrights "to start work immediately dismantling and skidding machinery for shipment."

Drive for Pensions Is Threatened By R. I. War Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26—Charging that provisions for war veterans on federal unemployment relief projects in this State are inadequate, Lawrence A. Mooney, state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, threatens that unless better conditions are provided soon the veterans will begin a drive for World War pensions.

"Veterans in this State are not getting preferential treatment on unemployment projects," Mr. Mooney declares. "About the only thing they are giving veterans on these projects are labor jobs for which many of the men are not adapted."

Charges Discrimination

At the state convention in Newport, which opens July 10, Mr. Mooney said the V. F. W. members would demand an end to discrimination on relief work and said the drive to start a system of pensions would be held as a threat unless better treatment of veterans is forthcoming.

L. Metcalfe Walling, State Director of Labor, denies Mr. Mooney's charges of discrimination. Veterans in this State have fared better than in many other states on relief projects, he says, and he has promised to draw up a summary for presentation to the V. F. W. leader.

As in the case of all unemployed persons, Mr. Walling says, veterans are placed in jobs according to their qualifications. His summary will show, he said, that a large percentage of the veterans in Rhode Island have received relief work as skilled workers.

Membership Gains

Mr. Mooney reports that since the payment of the soldiers' bonuses the V. F. W. in this state has had an increase of 15 per cent in membership. This he attributed to a realization on the part of the veterans of the value of the veterans' organizations in obtaining benefits for its members.

The next major drive by war veterans, in addition to demanding better treatment on relief projects, will be to seek legislation providing better care for widows and orphans of veterans. Present laws are inadequate, he says.

New Suffolk County Courthouse Nearer With Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said today prospects of a federal grant for a new $5,000,000 courthouse for Suffolk County (Boston), Mass., "improved greatly" with assurance the project could be completed within the deadline set for projects built from funds in the latest deficiency appropriation.

Mr. McCormack said Gov. James M. Curley and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston assured him the project could be finished by July 1, 1938; that the architect had been chosen and that working drawings could be completed in six weeks, and that the city's share of the cost could be raised by July 15.

"Every requirement of the Federal Government has been met," Mr. McCormack said in a statement.

Warrants Issued In Drug Hold-Up

Sergeant Francis Russell of the Boston Police Department today secured in Roxbury District Court three warrants against John J. McNamara (alias Connecticut Jack) in connection with the $18,000 United Drug Company holdup on Jan. 23. McNamara was wounded yesterday in a gun battle in Lawrence, Mass., brought about by an attempted $19,000 bank holdup.

Relief Burden Grips Interest Of N.E. Council

Problem Must Be Solved on National Basis, Kenworthy States

Jersey Crisis Cited

Taxpayers' Ability to Pay Sets Limit on Cost, Group Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, June 26—That unemployment relief no longer can be considered on an emergency foundation, and that the nation must perfect plans to handle the relief problem on a permanent basis, was the declaration Samuel S. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities, made here today to the forty-third quarterly meeting of the New England Council, all-New England research and development organization.

"The question of public relief cannot be divorced from the subject of taxation," Mr. Kenworthy stated, "and the standard of aid furnished the needy must be based largely on the ability of the taxpayer to pay the bill."

Explains Shrinkage

Commenting on the apparent shrinkage of the relief burden on cities and towns through failure of the New Jersey Legislature to appropriate relief funds, Mr. Kenworthy declared that, "although the return of relief to municipalities has resulted in a decrease in relief expenditures, it is largely due to a reduction in costs of administration, to the weeding out of those not entitled to aid and through the furnishing of useful employment on municipal projects to those seeking assistance."

Branding the sudden interest of national political leaders in the New Jersey relief situation as selfish efforts to embarrass their political opponents, Mr. Kenworthy charged with being "grossly inaccurate and motivated by a desire for political benefit" the report issued by Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to the effect that "starvation and disease are stalking through many dilapidated homes," as well as the pamphlet circulated by the Republican National Committee, which claimed credit for a Republican Legislature in bringing about a reduction in relief costs through returning the problem to local communities.

Needy Receive Care

"Our survey disclosed," he continued, "that practically every municipality in the State is now furnishing adequate relief, at least from the standpoint of sufficient food, shelter and hospitalization. The almost immediate drop in the relief load caused some officials to feel that the return of the problem to local communities had resulted in reduced expenditures through their efforts. Statements to this effect were issued with the result that an all-too-willing press acclaimed the return of public relief to local government as the solution to the problem without the necessity for new forms of taxation. This attitude was seized upon by the State Legislature as an expedient means to duck the issue, which appeared to be the enactment of laws calling for a sales tax."

"The recent recess of the Legislature afforded opportunity for a calm study of the situation. This study disclosed that seasonal employment, rather than individual effort, was largely responsible for the large drop in relief cases."

A comprehensive program for the administration of federal grants-in-aid for unemployment relief by communities through state commissions under supervision of the Federal Government was presented by Arthur G. Rotch, former Massachusetts state administrator of the CWA, ERA and WPA.

Cardinal Principles

Four cardinal principles must be observed in any nationwide relief program, in the opinion of Mr. Rotch. These are, "relief administration should be recognized as a function of local government; the function of the Federal Government should be to allocate funds to the states on a basis of comparative need, and to supervise local administrators for the maintenance of standards; and, relief administration must be strictly nonpartisan; federal relief funds must be available for direct relief as well as work relief."

The plan proposed by Mr. Rotch calls for a Federal Relief Administrator, to be appointed by the President, who should set standards and, after consultation with state relief commissions should specify the proportions of federal money that shall be used for direct relief and work relief. The Federal Administrator also should establish minimum amounts that must be used for work relief, according to Mr. Rotch's proposal.

The Rotch plan also would create state relief commissions of three, one to be appointed by the Federal Relief Administrator, one by the Governor and one by the State Supreme Court.

Nantasket Steamships Go on Summer Schedule

Beach enthusiasts were given full summer Nantasket steamship service for the season today. A boat every hour from 9:15 a. m. to 9:15 p. m., leaving Rowe's Wharf for Nantasket, is the schedule beginning today. Returning, the steamers leave the beach a quarter before each hour Excursionists may tarry longer on the sandy shores now, the last boat leaving for Boston at 10:45 p. m. daily.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Little Miss Nobody," featuring Jane Withers. 11:14 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10 Also "Parole," with Henry Hunter, Grant Mitchell and Ann Preston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

TREMONT—Preston Foster and Dorothy Wilson in "Last Days of Pompeii." 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "39 Steps," with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10.

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

BOSTON — "Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18. Also "Three of a Kind." 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger." "Breezy Rhythm." "Odd Occupations." "Sun Chasers." "Easy to Remember." "White Hope," other shorts and latest newsreels.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Gentle Julia." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Little Boy Blue."

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "The White Angel." 11:15 a. m. 2:01, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: Patricia Bowman headlining a musical variety revue.

EXETER—Jane Withers and Tom Brown in "Gentle Julia." 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Last of the Pagans," with Mala and Lotus Long. 3:55, 6:25, 9:20.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"Love's Dream After the Ball" ..... Czibulka
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Kammenoi Ostrow ("Rêve Angelique") ..... Rubinstein
Old Dutch Hymn. "Prayer of Thanksgiving" ..... Valerius
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
"Estudiantina," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
University Songs
"Carioca" ..... Youmans

UPTOWN—"Dancing Pirate," with Steffi Duna and Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10 "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow "Sons o' Guns," with Joe E. Brown. Also "Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard.

MODERN—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." 10:40 a. m., 1:29, 4:17, 7:05, 9:53. Also "The Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:56, 5:44, 8:32. Tomorrow: "The Case Against Mrs. Ames," featuring Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Frances Langford and Sir Guy Standing in "Palm Springs." Fenway: 2:19, 4:58, 7:37, 10:16. Paramount: 10:39 a. m., 1:20, 4:13, 6:55, 9:47. Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar. Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:58 Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:36, 8:28.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

UNIVERSITY—William Powell and Jean Arthur in "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "A Message to Garcia," with Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — Address on "World Community or Anarchy," by Clark M. Eichelberger, Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8:15. Open to the public.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS—High School of Commerce, school auditorium. 8. Boston Trade School, school auditorium. 8. High School of Practical Arts, school auditorium. 8. Mechanic Arts High School, school auditorium. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Textiles" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL—Annual convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. Pittsburgh Pirates. 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Rowe's Wharf for 2:05 ferry and narrow gauge train to Lynn. Walk to Lynn Beach and along the shore to the Nahant Coast Guard Station, about 3 miles.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:27 train to South Acton. Bus to Maynard. Walk 5 miles to Lake Boone for picnic supper. Bring bathing suit and lunch. Also rock climbing expedition to Roberts Quarry, Waltham. Meet at Harvard Square, near the Johnson Gate, at 2:15 p. m.

G. O. P. Ready to Challenge Curley Legislative Demands

The next Massachusetts legislative move is up to Governor Curley. After yesterday's Republican-engineered adjournment until 2 p. m. on Monday, the Massachusetts Legislature has little to act upon except the special messages anticipated from the Governor who is atending the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia.

The special messages are expected to set before the House and Senate an additional supplementary budget, possible proposals for more than a million dollars in new revenue and several other matters. The Governor has announced that the Legislature must pass eight more measures before he will allow it to prorogue. If the Republicans persist in opposing the Governor, undoutedly he will employ the tactics he used in the all-night Thursday session. During that session, the Governor persisted in resubmitting by special message legislation which had been beaten by the Republicans.

Transfer of Fund

The most notable example of this was the much-defeated proposal to transfer from the old-age assistance fund a residue of $3,214,000 to the general state fund to help keep down the state tax.

By his transfer program, which, with other measures, amounted to $7,600,000 and a new revenue program, the Governor undoubtedly will cut the state tax to $8,000,000 or possibly less. But the Republican legislators charge that the transfers and new revenue proposals are merely pushed to act as screens to hide the Curley extravagance.

At any rate, the Republicans face the Monday session with renewed hopes of stopping the Governor. Refreshed by a three-day rest they will head into the session confident that they can stop measures which would have been pushed through Friday morning after a 19-hour session.

Tax Commission Created

Out of the all-night session came more than one peculiar situation, not the least of which was the Governor's action concerning the legislation establishing a special recess commission to investigate the state tax structure and governmental economy possibilities.

During the night the press received a copy of a special gubernatorial message vetoing the legislation which Governor Curley had been favoring in public statements. Yet the message never reached the Legislature, according to Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. Later the Governor signed the bill creating the commission, although no money had been provided in the supplementary budget to cover the $10,000 appropriated for campaign expenses.

Text of Message

The message received by newspapermen from the Governor's office, read in part:

"Investigation of our taxing laws has been overdone in recent years. A full and comprehensive report by a competent committee was filed this year, and recommendations were based upon intensive study and sympathetic consideration, yet, in the main, there was neither acceptance nor adoption.

"I believe that by this time, as a result of successive reports and of wide public discussions of the taxing statutes, that every salient and material fact relating thereto is fully known by every member of the legislature.

Legislation Wanted

"The creation of a special commission, as provided there, in the proposed resolution, would be a mere additional gesture to those of our citizens who are paying taxes on real estate, especially to that class who are bearing the burden of a heavy real estate tax on their homes. Such citizens desire relief by legislation and not further investigation."

Mr. MacDonald, commenting on the procedure, said, "The Governor's secret request of last Tuesday for the assassination in the Senate of the resolve which he had so energetically urged, followed by a veto released only to the press and never to the Legislature, and followed again by the signing of the bill by the Governor constitutes new depths of duplicity and hypocrisy in the annals of the Commonwealth."

Democrats Angry

Meanwhile, the Democrats are riled by the Republican railroading tactics regarding the adjournment of the House. Therefore, it appears that the Monday session will be hard fought, with no quarter given on either side. It appears certain that the Republicans will make an attempt in the House to strike the enacting clause from the old-age fund transfer bill which, if successful, would mean rejection. However, it would also mean undoubtedly a new Curley message reviving the legislation.

Annual Convention Of Veterans of YD Opens at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., June 26 (AP)—Their pockets brimming with new bonus cash, some 8000 delegates of the seventeenth annual convention of the veterans of the Twenty-Sixth Division, YD, occupied Worcester today. With them they brought some 10,000 visitors.

At dawn this morning French 75's shattered the silence and from hundreds of hotel rooms, filled with early arrivals, broke the cry "arise and shine."

The convention, devoted to frolic and revelry, will end Sunday afternoon.

Today's schedule called for movement, races, and even a bit of business. The program will carry the delegates until taps is sounded from half a dozen hills around the city at 4 a. m. tomorrow morning. They will arise, or get dragged out of bed, an hour later, for Saturday's round of pleasure.

Golf, clambake and races were planned to occupy most of today and tonight was to bring a dance at Auditorium with 4000 attending, a "Horribles" parade starting at 10:30, a stage and screen show beginning at 2:15 a. m. in the morning and some 20 or less other attractions.

Nine Sets of Twins in Springfield School

Two-by-Two They Go Marching By

Nine Sets of Twins Are Listed Among the 1100 Pupils at Washington School in Springfield, Mass. Here They Are as They Paraded Before the Camera. Reading From Left to Right in Pairs They Are—Jacqueline and Joanne Stocker, Maria Rose and Patricia Crystal, Jean and Harriet Shapiro, Barbara and Elizabeth Rellihan, John and Joseph Healy, Florence and Frances Hamel, Morton and Seymour Levine, Hadley and Howard Gray and Ruth and Jean Fitzgerald

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Top Hatters: orchestra.....	Convention speaker	Reports and recordings.....
5:15 "Tim Tyler's Luck.".....	Top Hatters: orchestra.....	Donald Van Wart, pianist....	Reports and recordings.....
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Terri LaFranconi, songs.....	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Reports and recordings.....
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard" variety	20th Century Serenade.....	"Melodies": recorded music..
6:00 News; Journal; talk.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Buddy Clark, songs.....
6:15 "Melody Time": variety.....	Clint Noble's Orchestra.....	Sketch; variety program.....	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; music; sports briefs..	Jay Wesley, sport review.....	Sport reports	'Washington Backstage': talk
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	Vocal soloists	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sports report; vocalist.....
7:00 George Harris's Orchestra....	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Fred & Helen Pent": sketch	Yankee News Service.....
7:15 Mario Cozzi, baritone.....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	Sport commentator	Concert ensemble .....
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch...	After-Dinner Revue: songs....	Fray and Baum, pianists.....	"Cafe Continental": music...
7:45 Carol Deis, soprano.....	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist.....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Detective drama .....
8:00 Irene Rich, counselor.....	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Walter Woolf King; Joan	"Vacation Express"; Elinor
8:15 "Moorish Tales": reading...	soloists; orchestra	Marsh; Hayton's Orchestra.	Sherry; orchestra .....
8:30 Democratic National Conven-	Democratic National Conven-	'Broadway Varieties": Oscar	Chemistry talk .....
8:45 tion proceedings	tion proceedings	Shaw; soloists; orchestra...	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....
9:00 Fred Waring's Pennsylva-	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn;	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....
9:15 nians; soloists; choir.....	Bernice Claire; orchestra...	screen stars; Dick Powell;	Carl Gross' Orchestra.....
9:30 "Clara, Lu and Em." sketch	Court of Human Relations:	Jean Dickenson; James	Carl Gross' Orchestra.....
9:45 Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....	dramatic sketch	Melton; Igor Gorin; orch...	Yankee News Service.....
10:00 "Miniature Theater": net-	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Kostelanetz Orch.; Ray Hea-	"Moonlight Sonata" .....
10:15 work one-act play	Stuart Allen, tenor.....	therton; vocal groups.....	Sport commentator .....
10:30 Vivian Della Chiesa; orch..	Marion Talley; orchestra.....	Dramatizations of the news..	Enric Madriguera's Orch.....
10:45 Democratic convention	"Salute" sketch; music.....	Democratic convention	Enric Madriguera's Orch.....
11:00 Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra...
11:15 and his orchestra.....	Sports; Musical Turns	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.....
11:30 George Sterney's Orchestra.	Jesse Crawford, organ	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.....	Griff Williams's Orchestra....
11:45 Talk, Walter Lippmann....	Jesse Crawford, organ.....	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.....	Griff Williams's Orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Democratic Women's Breakfast Conference; speakers.
11:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Violin and Piano Sonata recital.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; Farmers' Union program; United States Army Band.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Whitney Ensemble; chamber music recital.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Olympic Sports Carnival track meets from Boston and Milwaukee.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Home Town"; Federal Housing drama.
7:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Opening of Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "El Chico": Spanish revue; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Philadelphia Orchestra concert from Franklin Field, Philadelphia.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WNAC, WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Democratic notification ceremonies and speech of acceptance by President Roosevelt; Philadelphia Orchestra, Charles O'Connor, conductor; other speakers.

Late Evening

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Great Lakes Symphony Orchestra, from exposition at Cleveland.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; string quartet.
12:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion.
12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News comment from London.
2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Kreiner String Quartet recital.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Ruth Etting; Rudolph Ganz; Fibber McGee and Molly; symphony orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Belle Geste de Musique"; orchestra.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "You," with Gilbert Seldes.
3:00 WNAC, Advertising Federation convention.
3:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Musical Comedy Revue"; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; symphony orch.
4:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), London Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Normandy, conductor, relayed from London.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Communist Party of the United States convention; acceptance speeches of nominees.
6:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "News Comes to Life": news dramatizations.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold": readings by David Ross; music.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tim Ryan and Irene Noblette, comedy team; Morton Bowe; Don Voorhees's Orchestra
7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Maxine Gray; Seven G's; orchestra.
7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Fireside recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nillsen, basso.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "The Art of Song": Alfred Wallenstein's Orch.; Mina Hager, soprano.
8:03 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Opening ceremonies of national convention of Advertising Federation of America; talks, Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield; music.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Robin Hood Dell Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Smallens, conductor; Albert Spalding, violinist, from Philadelphia.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Hylton's Continental Revue: soloists.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloist; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ramona; quartet; soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Promenade Concert; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Virginia Rea, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor.
10:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Community Sing.

Leaking 'Pops' Are Lapped Up

Al fresco listening to symphonic music has begun early in Boston this summer. Several hundred persons, unable to get into Symphony Hall last night, listened to the Pop concert from outside. The night was warm, and all the windows of the hall were open. St. Stephen Street was lined with parked cars, and people stood tightly packed along the sidewalk and the alley beside the building. The Request Program was being repeated, and the hall had been sold out at 4 p. m. After the concert Arthur Fiedler, the conductor, received a note of thanks from members of his overflow audience.

Green Apple Pie A la Mode in Order

Native currants, Georgia peaches and California pears are the latest arrivals in Boston markets. As the season advances, sources of berries are moving further north, with strawberries still coming from Nova Scotia and Maine, blueberries from Pennsylvania and excellent raspberries from New Jersey now. Plenty of Georgia watermelons are available.

Both white freestone and yellow Elberta peaches are here. The freestones are of the Hiley Belle variety and are full meated, sweet, and easy to separate from the stone.

The red currants, which have added bright spots of color to the stands, are coming from as far as New York State. Jelly, jam or preserve makers are advised to get the supplies they need now, for the number of bushes now cultivated is much smaller than it used to be.

The pears coming from California are of the Wilder variety, and from the same State Formosa and Climax plums—large and succulent—have arrived. The Wilder pears are small, with a bright yellow color and the same shape, flavor and texture as the Bartletts which they precede. They find a good deal of favor for display in center fruit dishes.

The first of the new crop apples are also in town and are fairly large. As a result, green apple pie should be much in evidence for Sunday dinners.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamships	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Aquitania	June 27	Southampton	July 3	June 26, 8:00 pm	June 27, 7:00 am
Bremen	June 30	Cherbourg	July 6	June 30, 1:00 pm	June 30, 8:00 pm
Washington	July 1	Plymouth	July 7	June 30, 8:00 pm	July 1, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Aorangi	Seattle	July 15	July 10, 4:00 pm	July 10, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	July 4	June 29, 4:00 pm	June 29, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Goodwin Hits Court Leniency

(Continued from Page 11)

upon a series of miscarriages of justice in Barnstable and Bristol counties, I think it might be well to give a striking illustration."

"The registrar then explained that a jail sentence is required in cases of those convicted of hit and run driving and referred to the case of Charles J. Pelkey of Watertown, convicted Aug. 14, 1935, on that charge in Barnstable Court. Pelkey was sentenced to serve two months in the House of Correction. He appealed.

"Like a good many other cases," said Mr. Goodwin, "that appeal strung along and was finally disposed of in the Superior Court April 15 of this year, at which time he was acquitted of the offense by the court after Assistant District Attorney Herrington talked with Judge Brown."

The registrar said an investigator from his department reported that Mr. Herrington asked Sergt. Arthur P. Hamilton of Falmouth if his department insisted upon Pelkey going to jail, or whether it would be satisfied with a finding of guilty and a suspended sentence. Hamilton, according to the registrar, agreed to the latter course. Attorney Herrington then went before Judge Brown, according to the registrar, and on information furnished by Herrington the court acquitted Pelkey on two "going away" charges and fined him $25 for driving so as to endanger.

Mr. Goodwin's investigator reported that Judge Paul M. Swift, who sat in the lower court, told him that he was surprised at the outcome and that he was convinced there was plenty of evidence to convict on all three charges. Mr. Goodwin added that Pelkey appealed a $100 fine from a Cambridge court for driving under the influence of liquor, in 1923, and won his case.

Radcliffe's Arms Suited for Widows, Expert Discovers

Heraldic experts have discovered, as a result of research carried on in connection with the coming Harvard Tercentenary, that the coat of arms used by Radcliffe College since its incorporation in 1894 is appropriate for widows and spinsters only. This is due to the fact that the arms have been displayed on a diamond or lozenge, and the college as a corporation should have used a shield.

In a report made to the college, Mr. Pierre de C. la Rose, expert in heraldry, points out another heraldic error. The armorial bearings which have been used by the college for 58 years were a combination of those of Anne Radcliffe, first benefactress to Harvard College for whom Radcliffe is named, and those of her husband, Sir Thomas Mowlson.

Lady Mowlson never was known to have used this combination and since she was not the founder of the college, the device is inappropriate. To remedy this difficulty, the trustees of the college have accepted the recommendation of Mr. la Rose that the coat of arms "silver, two bends engrailed sable" used by Anne Radcliffe be adopted and placed on a shield rather than a diamond. This will be surrounded by a red border, red being the college color.

The arms of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences will be differentiated from that of the college by a change in the border from plain red to red and silver.

The new arms were first displayed at the college on Alumnae Day when a large flag, the gift of a reunion class, bearing the new device was flown from Fay House.

Drive on Racing Opens in Pulpits

Continued from Page 11

which has openly championed the cause of the track.

In front-page editorials which were signed by "Race Track Workers," the attitude of the clergymen has been attacked and an effort has been made to convince the residents of the Blackstone Valley that greater unemployment and higher taxes would result if the race track business was affected.

Those who expect to play an important part in the antigambling drive say that such editorials show conclusively that the movement is gaining momentum and that "the people are now coming around to our way of thinking." A year ago, it was pointed out, the promoters of the track are said to have treated the movement as a joke.

The clergymen also are gratified at the co-operation received from the Rhode Island newspapers which have given wide publicity to their attacks on the Narragansett Racing Association track and the first-page prominence that they have given the smallest of their protest meetings. This consideration was not given during the campaign of 1935.

At the present time it was learned that an effort was being made to have the Democrat and Republican state conventions insert planks in their platforms which would pledge the support of the parties to the eliminating of the horse racing.

Although the G. O. P. has given no indication of its position on the question, political observers say that there is a possibility that the Democrats might seize on such a suggestion to deal a stiff blow at City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy, Democratic leader of the Blackstone Valley, who is reported to be closely allied with Walter E. O'Hara, president of the track association.

City Auditor McCoy, who has opposed the policies of the Democratic State Administration and party leaders, has recently announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for Governor at the convention.

The sponsors of the antigambling campaign see in this serious party split an opportunity to put Democrats on record, and they further believe that they have obtained sufficient registrations to elect to the General Assembly members of both parties who will act in their interests, it was reliably stated.

College Publicity Group in Session

(Continued from Page 11)

Rollins College in 10 years from a small institution, unknown outside the State, to perhaps the only cosmopolitan college in the South, and an institution that is known throughout the land," said Dr. Holt. He was representing the "progressive campus college" on the panel, but he said he does not regard Rollins as "progressive" but as "really reactionary," as all we are doing is to go back to Socrates and put him on an eight-hour day."

"The principal test of value in college publicity is public education, and the value that a given item may have in that field," declared Dr. Fox. "In that way, college publicity is a public duty. When a college administration says that it has no facilities for publicity and does not want it, you can be sure that the institution is drying up, because it does not understand America and the needs of the twentieth century civilization.

"The changing attitude of the press during the past 15 years is illustrated by the educational pages of our leading papers. During the last six or seven years, educational work has gone forward in the function of public announcements more than any other field. There is no more dignified function the college can perform if it is done in a dignified way."

The "public service" element was again emphasized by Dr. Baker who pointed out that, although it was a comparatively new concept with privately endowed institutions it had always been an aim stated in the charter of land grant, which supported colleges and universities which are set up for service to public as a whole.

"Worth-while and effective service satisfactorily rendered, is the best form of publicity," he said.

Dr. Baker also stressed the importance of radio which he believes at present is not being used as satisfactorily as it should. He mentioned the plan that is under way to have a co-operative radio station which will serve all the colleges of New England.

Danseuse

© Walter Ware; reproduced from "Ballet Is Magic"

Patricia Bowman
Appearing Currently at the Metropolitan Theater

What's Going On In the Arts

Harley Perkins Gallery

LIKE other Boston galleries, Harley Perkins's offers currently a miscellaneous exhibition of pictures. There are contributions from artists who have exhibited solo this season, and others added. Mr. Perkins continues his policy of showing work, not of a particular school, but interesting, meritorious pictures which summon the attention of the onlooker because they possess vitality in their making. Inasmuch as the modern idiom continues to seem something undesirable to other galleries, Mr. Perkins's offerings may seem rebellious by contrast. But many of us have ceased to look upon this mode as something odd or even novel. Conventional, academic, modern—pictures must now be viewed on the basis of merit.

Aquarelle is the special medium. The visitor feels a common note in all the pictures, though they are made by different painters, of varying degrees of achievement, and in some instances, of divergent viewpoint. One experiences a certain refreshment, a feeling of flowing movement, vibrant light, fruity or pearly, or illusive color. These water colorists heighten a passing moment, when they have looked out upon a clump of trees, stood watching the corner of a room, watched a flowing stream and felt a certain poignancy in the peculiar illumination, the veiled light, the mystifying atmosphere.

Among the pictures to be seen are some sketches by Oliver Chaffee, whose inventive brush discovers all sorts of pictorial enchantments in trifling subjects. Mr. Chaffee is invariably peculiarly aware of the importance of design, of the necessity of subordinating the part to the whole, of the significance of accents and contrasts. Karl Knaths is another contributor from whom we can expect painting done thoughtfully and with taste, bordering on the abstract. Other contributors whose particular talents are known to us are Frank Carson, Charles Hovey Pepper and Carl Gordon Cutler.

Interesting each for some trait of style are others, like Elizabeth Huntington, Adele Savage and Lucille L'Lengle. The pictures by a young native, named Saxild, provoke our curiosity. They border on the fanciful boundaries of Surréalisme, and they are painted with sensitive color, perceptive line and originality. What little there is of his painting makes us want to see more.—D. A.

New Motion Pictures

IN "Palm Springs," newly visible at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, you may see a very muddled musical in which Frances Langford carols that she doesn't want to make history, she just wants to make love; while Smith Ballew lyrically begs to be allowed to live on the range, where a man's got room to roam in, and dream of his love in the gloamin, out in the hills of Wyomin. We hope they both realize their ambitions. Meanwhile, what interest there is in the picture resides in the acting of Ernest Cossart and E. E. Clive. A pity Hollywood can't seem to find leads to match its character actors.

The other film on the bill is "The First Baby," another version of the first-year-of-married-life comedy, with mother-in-law trouble. The young couple are Johnny Downs and Shirley Deane, Marjorie Gateson and Jane Darwell are their mothers and Dixie Dunbar is a lively ingénue. The piece is well done in its kind.

O'Connor to Head Teachers' College

James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, today announced the appointment of Martin F. O'Connor of Cambridge as president of the Framingham State Teachers' College to succeed Francis J. Bagnall, present president, on Sept. 1. Mr. O'Connor is an instructor in elementary school administration at Boston College. Mr. Bagnall will retire from active teaching on Aug. 31.

Giving Mr. O'Connor's record Mr. Reardon stated that he was an instructor at Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, from 1914-1921; master of the Roberts Grammar School, Cambridge, 1921-29; master of new Roberts Grammar School, 1929-36. For the past eight years Mr. O'Connor has been director of evening schools in Cambridge, supervisor of the state-aided industrial evening school and eight elementary schools. He was a former president of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

Disabled Veterans Meet

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 26 (AP)—Several thousand members of the Massachusetts Department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and auxiliary took over this city today for their fifteenth annual convention. Highlight of the convention will be the annual parade Saturday when 54 chapters and auxiliaries will be in the line of march.

Supple's Memory Fails to Stand By

(Continued from Page 11)

000 in cash and securities had been transferred from the Legal Securities account to that of the E. L. Dolan Company.

Mr. Supple could not remember the names of customers other than the city of Boston.

"You don't mean that, Mr. Supple," Mr. Farnum declared.

"Well," answered the witness, "we had houses, banks and the state of Massachusetts. I don't remember the individuals."

He then remembered that the company did business with the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, sometimes through Mr. Dolan.

But the witness was at a loss to know what percentage of Legal Securities business had been with these three customers.

"Did you purchase 500,000 City of Lawrence bonds in 1932?" Mr. Supple was asked.

There was a short interpolation of explaining to Mr. Supple that Lawrence was a city in Massachusetts. He didn't recognize the name at first.

"In 1932, I purchased two or three million worth of bonds. I have no recollection of any particular block."

Mr. Farnum informed the witness that the bonds were broken up into three lots—175,000 for the city; 250,000 for the State, and 75,000 for the Catholic Order of Foresters.

"That doesn't make 500,000," said Mr. Supple.

"How much do you make it?" queried counsel.

"Oh, yes," replied the witness, after a moment's pause, "that's correct—but it doesn't refresh my recollection."

"Is that all the large customers that Legal Securities had, Mr. Supple?"

"Yes."

"How about the John F. Dever Company?" (another "dummy" firm.)

"That's right, too," the deposition quotes Mr. Supple as saying. "I didn't remember them."

He then admitted that the Dever Company was at 60 Congress Street, the building which was also occupied by Legal Securities.

The witness said he finally severed his connection with the company because of a dispute over salary.

Mr. Supple was also questioned in the deposition concerning the profits of Legal Securities and his salary from the corporation. He testified that the net profit while he was connected with the firm totaled between $25,000 and $30,000. Later he said:

"I am only guessing when I say the net profit was $25,000. I don't know. It was four or five years ago."

The witness was also rather vague about his salary but declared that it had never been in excess of $10,000.

"Was it as much as that in any one year?" Mr. Farnum had asked.

"I don't know . . . I don't remember what it was," said Mr. Supple.

"Were Miss White (original director of Legal Securities) and Mr. Reardon (one of the defendants) also on salary?" the deposition continued.

"Yes," Mr. Supple was quoted as saying.

"Was there any year that Miss White received a salary substantially more than $50 a month?"

"Not to my recollection."

"Do you recall that for one year Miss White received a salary of $10,000?"

"No," replied Mr. Supple, "I don't see how I could recollect any such amount as $10,000."

The deposition indicated that Mr. Supple received dividends on stock for which he had never paid anything. "We called it a bonus," he said, by way of explanation.

Mr. Supple, in the deposition, corroborated the testimony of Miss White (now Mrs. Winifred White Connor) that she had taken no part in the transactions of Legal Securities, except to sign checks and minutes of the corporation's meetings.

"She had no knowledge of anything else that went on?" he was asked.

"Nothing."

"Then why did she countersign your checks?"

"No definite reasons."

"You are sure there was nothing in the bylaws of the corporation about it?"

"That is the reason," answered Mr. Supple, "the attorney had arranged for that in the bylaws."

The witness revealed that, as far as he knew, all bond sales from the Legal Securities Corporation to the city were made through Mr. Dolan.

School Officials Planning for Fall

The next two months may be vacation for thousands of Boston youngsters and even for some of their teachers, but for school officials it is merely an intensely busy period in which to prepare for next autumn. New courses must be planned, repairs made on buildings and the scope of the program altered to meet changing requirements.

William W. Drummey, superintendent of construction for the Boston schools, has stated that there will be no danger of over-crowding next year. Nearly $3,000,000 has been put into building construction and alterations, said Mr. Drummey. In the past, population shifts have left some schools partially empty while others were over-filled.

With graduations and summer departures, 135,000 odd pupils have left the schools this week. Commencement exercises have been held at the rate of several a day. School will reopen on Sept. 10.

Pay Truck Driver And $1200 Disappear

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 26 (AP)—The driver of an armored payroll truck containing $16,000 disappeared today from Main Street and although the truck was found near by nearly an hour later, the operator was missing. Police reported $1200 of the money also was gone.

Police took all fingerprints from the car before they opened the locked machine which disappeared from the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, a few blocks from where it was found.

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Use of Law Instead of War In World Held Inevitable; Adventures in Peace Recited

Temporary setbacks cannot permanently hinder the development of a real community of nations, said Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association, who arrived this morning to lead the first of two discussion periods at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

Such a community, with international law to settle all disputes in the same way that the United States Supreme Court settles differences between individual states of the Union, has become absolutely necessary, he declared, now that modern invention has done so much to eliminate natural barriers and nations have become so closely related to each other in every way.

Code of Duel Outmoded

Until the present century, Mr. Eichelberger pointed out, international law was actually the code of the duel—long ago outmoded as a means of settling disputes between individuals or communities within one nation.

The time has now come, he insisted, to accept as normal the use of law instead of war between nations—and in order to do this some central agency must be able to function with the support of public opinion all over the world.

Mr. Eichelberger will give a lecture, open to the public in Alumnae Hall tonight at 8:15. His subject will be "World Community or Anarchy."

Enlisting Youth for Peace

Last night's lecture on "The Spiritual Equivalent of War," was given by Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, who served as a member of Herbert Hoover's Commission on Social Trends and who is the author of several books including "Technique of Social Progress."

If the peace movement is to retain the enthusiastic support of American youth in the face of possible war propaganda calling for heroism and sacrifice for some great ideal, he declared, it must offer real outlets for youth's natural love of adventure and chivalrous enthusiasm.

"I know just how it feels," he said, "to face a boy who comes with the question 'What can I do as an adventure for Christianity?' and to have nothing more thrilling to offer to this willing crusader than the possibility of ushering in church or at some meetings."

But both Christianity and the peace movement do actually have greater adventures to offer all through life, than war can provide in a few volcanic months, he said.

"All that is necessary to start on such adventures," Mr. Hart stated, "is to make even a small beginning in applying the principles of either —or in most cases of both—to the common affairs of life, and to find that they at once become uncommon."

"I have been an artillery officer myself, and I can state with a good deal of assurance that joys of commanding an artillery unit in the last war were very much over-rated," he added. "I entered into the war with all the enthusiasm of a young man getting out of the rut and joining in the undeniable thrill of being one with a great organization working together through many dangers, for a great ideal. But the thrills I have experienced since, in doing my best to apply the principles of truth, brotherhood and beauty in everyday affairs, are far more satisfying."

Fascism and Communism

Especially in times of depression, the lecturer asserted, one of the most attractive things about war and army life for youth is the complete relief from the necessity of making decisions and from all worry over supply and other details of daily living. It is this same willingness to surrender control of one's own life to a higher power which provides for all needs, which makes the doctrines of Fascism and Communism so popular, he added.

Against these attractions, Mr. Hart declared, the peace movement and the church can offer the challenge of experience filled with the constant need of making decisions —which when inspired by the quest for truth, beauty and brotherhood, he said, become thrilling adventures rather than unpleasant necessities.

A Common Aim

In all countries and in all religions, he said, there is a "great white brotherhood"—physically unorganized from the very nature of the case—"which for centuries has made the progress of the race toward the attainment of truth, beauty and expressed love, its great objectives. Anyone who shares the desire to subordinate all selfish ambitions which may stand in the way of working toward this objective, experiences the thrill of being one with this brotherhood."

A Sense of Unity

Like instruments in an orchestra, Mr. Hart continued, which are not tuned individually to each other but all of them to the piano, these individuals working in many different departments of life, are united in their efforts by the sense of a common inspiration.

It is the force of this common inspiration, he said, which has brought about the remarkable progress of the race during the Christian era, and which must inevitably bring about further forward movement—including the elimination of war between nations, just as duels between individuals have been replaced by the processes of law.

"Whatever may be said about miracles," he said, "there is one that I am absolutely sure of—and that is that a carpenter's son in an out-of-the-way village of an out-of-the-way Roman province, entered upon the adventure of applying his principles to every detail of life—and changed the whole current of human history.—Youth seeking thrilling adventure today can consider his example."

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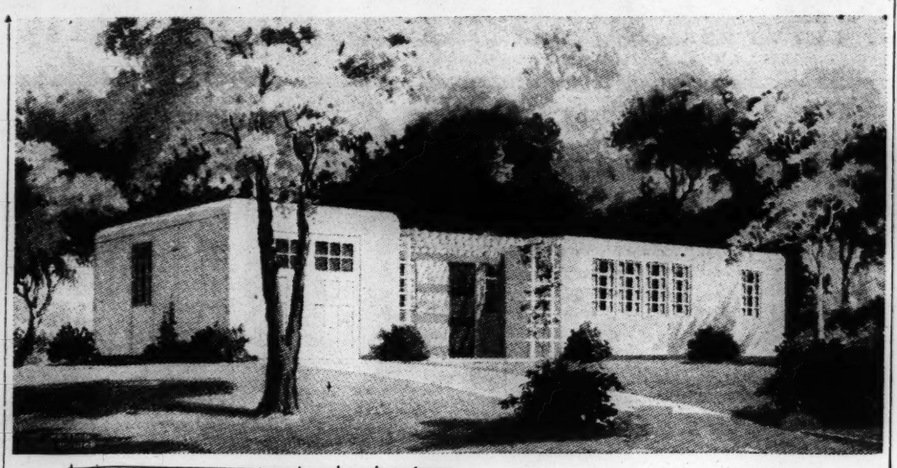
Economy Pre-Fabricated House Makes Its Bow

First house of low-cost type in Boston area to be built at Marblehead — Contractor sees new field of ownership for $5000 or less — Competition with standard dwellings denied.



© 1936 by J. E. Armes

The Modern Low-Cost Home

Above—An Exterior View of the New Prefabricated Economy Home. Below—Floor Plan of One of the New Houses

The prefabricated, $5000 "economy" home, popularly known as the "Ford" of the building trades, will make its Greater Boston debut on Robert Road, Chapel Pines, Marblehead, within two weeks according to Donald Ferris, builder, today.

"But I thought the prefabricated house had already come to this district," the home buyer insists. And so it has, Mr. Ferris pointed out, if by prefabricated is meant the more expensive steel house or the publicly exhibited prefabricated homes that run all the way from $8000 to $20,000.

Low Cost Stressed

The prefabricated home that Mr. and Mrs. Ferris are building will rediscover the original intent of prefabrication, namely, low costs. Not only will it be set up for $5000 or less, but the Ferris family will use it as a permanent home. At least, this is the present intention of this Peabody (Mass.) builder, who is well stocked with ambitious ideas of what can be done for the small-salaried man with prefabricated houses.

Mr. Ferris does not draw from the experience of others for his convictions. Building is a tradition in his family. His father, J. W. Ferris, president of the company bearing his name, was a major in the construction division of the United States Army during the World War. Son and father have come to the conclusion that 15 per cent of the nation's population cannot afford to pay more than $5000 for their own homes.

New Field for Home Buyers

They also put two and two together and decided that there would always be a place in the building world for the conventional wooden house, but that builders could operate successfully in the prefabricated field if they only won 5 per cent of the total market. The point that Mr. Ferris emphasized was that prefabrication would open an entirely new field of home buyers taking little away from conventional home building and leaving still another field open for the steel home which now costs from $8500 up to the limits of any man's pocketbook.

The economy home to be put out by General Housing, Inc., through its many contractors including Mr. Ferris will sell for $3200 up to $6000. General Housing is one of two leading corporations in the United States aiming at a mass market in low-cost houses believed to lie just below the $5000 level.

Experimentation in Plan

Prefabrication, according to Mr. Ferris, was originally intended to imply low-cost homes. But wide experimentation in the uses of steel for this type of home, he said, brought nothing of immediate advantage to the small-salaried man.

This does not mean that steel houses will not some day become part of the low-cost home, Mr. Ferris hastened to add. Anything can happen in these days of "miracles," he pointed out. But just at present, steel homes are being bought by only the wealthy. The latest order received by General Housing calls for a $40,000 to $50,000 steel house to be built in Needham within the next few months.

The Ferris home will be the outgrowth of five years' research by national experts in the problem of low-cost housing. Much of this research was done at Purdue University.

Mass Production Method

The prefabricated house of the future, as typified by the Ferris home, will be sold in standard sizes and equipment just like automobiles. Methods of mass production will follow closely those of the automobile field, since it is only by standardization of parts and accessories that low costs are made possible.

The argument has crept in, said Mr. Ferris, that buyers will not care for houses that look too much alike. Yet, he said, they buy automobiles exactly alike for the convenience and comforts of highway transportation. They will buy houses, said Mr. Ferris, on the same theory—for the convenience of owning their own homes. With only 5 per cent of the houses built being of this type, there will still be much variety.

Setting Home Styles

He cited one woman in western Massachusetts with plenty of money who talked often of building a distinctive home. Then came the market crash. Gone was her money and the chance of building a distinctive house—so she thought. But prefabricated house experts convinced her that in this type of dwelling she still had the opportunity at low cost to build a distinctive type of house, for no one else in her district had a pre-fabricated house.

Pre-fabricated houses, according to Mr. Ferris, are to be made on a "model" basis like automobiles. Anyone can obtain variation from the standard model to suit his own tastes and requirements with little trouble or cost to the builder.

The size of any room can be lengthened or broadened. If the bedrooms are too large, they can be cut down at will, the added space going towards a larger living room, perhaps. On the five-room house plan, Mr. Ferris had an assortment of 12 variations from standard plans.

Windows can be located anywhere they are wanted, according to location lighting.

House panels will be constructed of cement—asbestos sheets, insulation, and plywood in a single unit clamped to a steel framework. Aluminum sheeting is used for insulation. The house in Marblehead will have a concrete foundation, concrete floors and plywood interiors. Each outside panel will take the space once required to set 500 bricks in place. The flat roof will be covered with tar and gravel.

In addition to being verminproof, with no spaces between partitions and nothing for termites to work on, the house will, it is claimed, provide the lowest insurance rates granted. It will have a frame that will never rot.

Competition Increases

According to Mr. Ferris, builders have not dropped the prefabrication idea with the return of good business in the conventional line. Instead, increasing labor costs and housing materials have spurred builders to dig more thoroughly into this field to get their products on the market as quickly as possible.

'Pre-fabrication," said Mr. Ferris, "today affords the first real sign of healthy competition the building trades have witnessed in many years."

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wading through bolt after bolt of linens, taffetas, flat crepes and so on in R. H. White's yesterday, sort of brought home to us the fact that every woman doesn't buy her clothes ready-made in the shops. And if she doesn't, then she must make them herself . . . or with the aid of a dressmaker. And that means that she must use patterns. Except, of course, in rare . . . and very rare . . . cases, when an exceedingly clever woman can design her own wardrobe, or just look at a dress in a magazine or shop window, pick up a length or so of material, and a pair of Wiss pinking shears, and "whack" it out . . . by eye and memory. Hence our interest in a most absorbing little treatise in the current Delineator that might well have been called "The Evolution of a Dress," by Connie de Pinna. Still, on second thought perhaps we should have put an "R" ahead of evolution, because there's nothing prosaic about Miss de Pinna's designs. With her background (the house of de Pinna has been putting out some of the smartest for a bit over 50 years now) she ought to know clothes . . . and she does! Consequently, regardless of whether you want a pattern or not, you'll like her story . . . merely as a story.

Shirttail Dress

But it was her tale of the shirttail dress that appealed to us . . . for this is the dress that she designed especially for Delineator. Because here Miss de Pinna (who, not so incidentally, is Walter Huston's daughter-in-law; having married his son John) puts a dress on a real working basis, and brings the constant business of changing clothes down to a minimum. And if you're one of multitude of modern women who love to work around your house or garden while garbed in comfortable slacks, topped by a shirt . . . then this is *your* pattern. Because it's a shirttail blouse, made of rusty red Everfast drop-stitched linen, that has short sleeves, a deep slit pocket and buttons up the front . . . to be worn nonchalantly hanging out over your slacks . . . blouse fashion. Then, when the moment arrives . . . and it will . . . when you must make a quick change and rush "down street" on one of the countless errands that are forever interrupting a housewife's routine, you simply keep your shirt on, discard the slacks, and step into a trim fitting flared skirt that matches the shirt . . . and what could be more simple? Now you could stop right there, and you'd have a pretty tricky outfit . . . But Miss de Pinna is never satisfied with letting a costume be merely "pretty tricky" . . . it must be unique! So when you least expect it, she literally pulls a rabbit out of the hat . . . and takes the front shirttails and ties them right in front at the waistline . . . into a sash! And there you are. Fill in the open neckline with a contrasting scarf, put your hat on, pick up your purse, and you're ready for anything . . . and anybody. This shirttail dress is a fine example of the high fashions you'll find in the Delineator every month, and is Butterick pattern No. 6873 . . . sold at R. H. White's and Jordan's.

Double Duty Dress

Looking around for a sunback dress we happened across a little number at I. J. Fox's, which, if we remember correctly, has been dubbed "The Dress of the Week." It's a double duty dress . . . a happy combination of sunback dress and tunic . . . so you see while wearing the tunic with it you're adequately dressed for town; slip it off and you're appropriately dressed for beach or country wear. The sleeves of the tunic are short and puffy, it belts in snugly at the waist, and buttons all the way up the front. And your normal stride won't feel the pangs of frustration while you're hiking along . . . a kick pleat in the front of the skirt takes care of that. A typical "week end" dress . . . for only $6.95. And there were plenty of other good buys; just like it.

Riding Breeches

Even though your vacation is miles away, it'll pay you to buy your riding breeches right now. That is, if you've a desire to save a little money that can be spent on the other end of your vacation. These particular breeches are made of twill . . . have a natural sheen to them, wear like iron, and wash like a rag . . . what more could you ask for—for $1.95. We were told that there was but a limited quantity at this special price, so in the words of Fred Allen . . . hurry, hurry, hurry . . . to A. S. Beckwith's, at 37 Essex Street. Which, for the benefit of those who always think of Essex Street as being much too far off the beaten track, is but a short walk from Tremont and Boylston Streets.

Folding Cots

Breathes there a summer cottage with furnishings so adequate that it can't use just one more folding cot? Especially when they're selling for $3.89 at The New Hovey's. And we paid something like $7.50 for one just like it two months back! Anyhow, this being no place to discuss our personal grievances . . . the cot folds up or rather it doubles up, into just about nothing, and can easily be pushed out of sight. They're grand for the unexpected guest who'll sleep anywhere just as long as she can stay with you . . . and, if you know the house is crowded, we don't see any harm in taking along your own cot. You'll at least know before hand that you'll be "on your own," and that you won't have to do what you did last summer . . . sleep with little Ella! J. T.

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(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Propeller Club Essay Winner Off

Ambition for travel, adventure, experience, the chance to use the Spanish language which he studiously acquired in high school, burned brightly in the breast of Francis J. Gottlich, 17, as the 10 o'clock train pulled out of South Station today.

Francis graduated from South Boston High School last evening. Today, with suitcase bulging, he "embarked" on the ship of the rails, left his parents and home for New York, started a 7000-mile journey to foreign countries, a millionaire for three months.

Two months ago the Propeller Club of the United States conducted an essay contest for high school students on "Relationship of the American Merchant Marine to Manufacturing, Agriculture and Labor." One of the prizes offered was a trip to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. It was awarded to Francis. The trip is given by C. H. Sprague & Son Inc., of Boston, operators of the American Republics Line and begins late today when the steamer Satartia sails from New York.

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Women Urged to Safeguard Their Status in Professions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 26—Women need to be alert to maintain their status in the professions, it was pointed out yesterday during round table discussion at the sixteenth annual convention of Zonta International, now proceeding at the New Ocean House.

Speaking at the dinner meeting last evening, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, N. H., and past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, predicted a bitter contest in the approaching presidential campaign, a contest which, however, she stated would contribute to a finer United States of America. Governor James M. Curley was represented by Francis J. DeCelles, state insurance commissioner.

This morning's breakfast meeting on international relations was conducted by Miss Edith Winifred Fisher, owner of the Original Thread and Needle Shop of Boston. Sh eis a past president of the Boston Zonta Club and present chairman of the international relations committee of Zonta International. It is she who originated the write-a-letter-plan, by which each member wrote to an overseas member of the organization.

The success of that undertaking caused Dora Neun, president of the organization, to observe, "The joy of the friendships we are forming with active, thinking women of other lands spurs us on to work for just such friendly relations between nation and nation. We hope in this way that we are laying a foundation for the promotion of world peace. Our European clubs have their status of women objectives, as we have. Their hands are not always as free as ours are, but reports indicate a strong and continuing march toward the goal. Women must take an active, intelligent part in public affairs if they expect to maintain their hard-won economic and professional gains. In order to do this, we realize we must develop a greater economic and political literacy among all women."

Pleasure trips and informal social events will occupy this afternoon and evening. At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning there will be a publicity breakfast, at which Miss Winifred Stokes will preside. Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, member of the Massachusetts State Legislature and a Boston Zontian, will be chairman at the luncheon tomorrow.

Curley Plans To Take Part In Nomination

(Continued from Page 11)

nelly, head of the State's delegation, "and now he has walked out on us."

He said Mr. Smith's popularity in the State would not result in a major swing away from the New Deal three.

Francis Smith, Connecticut state chairman, advanced the view that "the change of position made by Mr. Smith has eliminated his influence in Connecticut."

In the Massachusetts delegation, Leo M. Harlow, chairman of the State's pre-primary convention, said the Smith blast would not draw many Bay State Democrats from the Roosevelt banner.

"There will be a few zealots who will bolt the party," he said, "but the vast majority will stay with Roosevelt."

Gov. Brann Forecasts Victory for Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann, chairman of the Maine delegation to the Democratic Convention, returning home today, expressed conviction that President Roosevelt would receive re-election in November.

Other matters demanding his attention, including opening of the American Legion Convention in Lewiston, led the chief executive, party candidate for the Senate in September, to remain but a night and a day with the delegation.

Abrogation of the two-thirds nominating rule, effected last night after Governor Brann's departure, was not in accord with his views.

"If I were here," he said prior to the session last night, "I would vote against abrogation."

Gov. Cross Returns Home

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, here as a delegate, has returned to Connecticut. Philip Hewes, his executive secretary, said the pressure of business forced the Governor to return, but that he probably would be here Saturday for the notification ceremonies.

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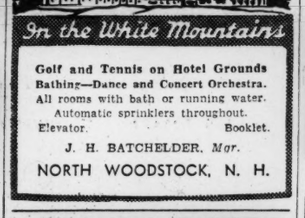

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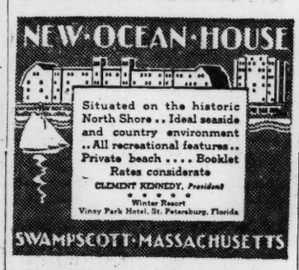

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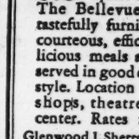

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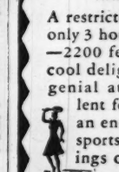

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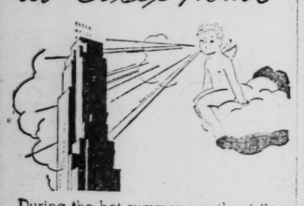

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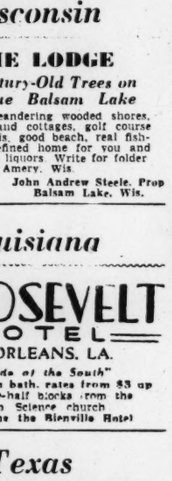

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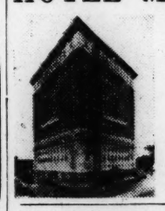

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Listed Stock Quotations •

After Early Strength in Oils, Sugars, Motors, Stocks Recede

• Commodity and Money Markets

Uneven Tendency Still Prevailing In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The going was a bit smoother for the stock market today, but rallying speed was lacking in most departments.

The fact that selling dried up, from the opening on, tended to promote a little more cheer in the commission houses.

The late tone was steady. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

Near the final hour General Motors was the most active of the list at a small advance. Chrysler was in demand for a point gain.

Numerous Small Gains

Others up slightly to 1 or more included Packard, Texas Corp., Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Gulf States Steel, Bethlehem, Fajardo Sugar, American Crystal Sugar, Western Union, Commonwealth & Southern, Greyhound Corp., Spicer Mfg., Commercial Investment Trust, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Commercial Credit, Schenley, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Kennecott.

U. S. Steel was still a drag on recovery, losing about a point. Among others in arrears were American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Smelting, International Nickel and American Tobacco "B."

Official freight loadings figures for last week, disclosing slightly more than a seasonal gain, failed to stir the rail stocks unduly.

The franc and other gold currencies were higher in terms of the dollar. Exceptional weakness was exhibited by Polish dollar bonds following announcement that service on these obligations would henceforth be made in blocked zlotys. Corporation loans were narrow.

Grains were rather heavy, while cotton moved forward briskly.

Polish Bonds Slump

Announcement that Poland would meet bond interest in blocked zlotys brought sharp declines in Polish obligations in the bond market today.

Poland 8s pitched down more than 16 points under moderately heavy offerings, while Warsaw 7s yielded about 11 points.

Other sectors of the market were quiet. Some selling dribbled into carrier liens. Shortly before noon fractional losses ruled in Chicago Great Western 4s, Rock Island General 4s, Lehigh Valley 4½s and 4s, New York Central convertible 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Allis Chalmers 4s rose about a point. Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Armour 4½s and American & Foreign Power 5s edged forward slightly.

Activity in U. S. Governments contracted sharply as modest upturns were scored by Treasury 4¼s, the 3¼s of 1949 and the 2¾s.

The wide break in Polish loans brought to a climax several weeks of uncertainty in Wall Street on the outlook for Polish credit. Investment circles recalled that weakness in these issues started following the exchange restrictions established by Poland in April.

The unfavorable foreign trade situation of Poland and the slackening of remittances of Polish emigrants abroad were two factors which led to the decision of the Polish Government to service the bonds by means of blocked zlotys, banking circles said.

Wheat Values Plunge 2¼c Lower in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Despite assertions that no amount of rain would revive wheat in many sections of the Dakotas, wheat values plunged 2¼ cents lower here today.

Minneapolis wheat quotations gave way 3¼ cents in some cases. The all-important factor was apparent likelihood of a definite breakup of drought Northwest.

Wheat closed shaky, 1⅝-2¼ cents under yesterday's finish. July 93½-⅝, Sept. 94¼-⅜, corn unchanged to 1 cent lower, Sept. 64½-⅝, oats ¼-½ down, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 5 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady, but price movements were irregular and trading very small. Some sections reacted as profit-taking sales entered the market, especially the industrials, with silk and tobacco shares the weakest. Steel issues, however, held steady along with foreign bonds, gilt-edge securities and transatlantic shares.

Paris—French issues moved higher as a result of the lowering of the discount rate. Government bonds were firm and rentes closed 60 to 70 centimes higher. International shares were hesitant, due to the heaviness in the dollar and pound sterling. The market closed irregular.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed almost a penny lower. July liquidation, bearish private Canadian crop estimates and continued small milling demand were factors causing the decline.

Cotton futures moved higher on Bombay, continental and local buying influenced by unfavorable United States weather reports.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.95⅛	.95¼	.93½	.93½	—.02¼
September	.95½	.95⅞	.84¼	.94¼	—.01⅞
December	.96¾	.97	.95½	.95½	—.01¾
Corn					
July	.66⅛	.66⅞	.66⅛	.66¼	—. ⅞
September	.64¾	.65⅛	.64½	.64½	—. ¾
December	.60¾	.61¼	.60¼	.60½	.....
Oats					
July	.30¼	.30½	.29⅞	.29⅞	—. ⅜
September	.31⅜	.31⅝	.30½	.30⅝	—. ⅜
October	.32⅝	.32⅝	.31¾	.31⅞	—. ½
Rye					
July	.64¼	.64⅜	.62¾	.62¾	—.02
September	.64⅜	.64¾	.63⅛	.63½	—.01⅞
October	.65⅜	.65⅝	.63½	.64	—.01⅝
Winnipeg Wheat					
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July		.83	.81½	.81½	—.02¼
October		.83⅛	.81⅞	.82	—.02
December		.84	.82⅛	.82⅜	—.02

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	June 26	June 25
52½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	52	52	52	52
100½	100⅜	Adams Express (.20b)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
35¾	17⅛	Adams Millis (¾b)	20	20	20	19⅞
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26½	25¾	26¼	26½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2⅝	2⅝
70½	58	Air Reduction (1*)	69	68⅜	69	69¼
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
4⅜	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14¼	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	23½	23½	24
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	23	22⅜	22⅜	22½
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	30	29	30	30
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	204¾	201½	201½	201
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (¾e)	24	24	24	24½
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	79	78⅝	78⅝	79¼
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	48½	47¼	47¾	48
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23	23	23	23½
125½	75	Amerada (3)	98½	98	98	98
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	43
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69	69	69	69
50⅞	40	Am Br S&F (1.60)	49	48½	48⅝	49½
121¾	124	Am Br S&F pf (5¼)	133	131½	133	131¾
136½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	134	132	132½	132¾
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	164	164	164	164¾
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36	35½	35¾	36
99½	89	Am Car & F pf	98¾	98	98¾	97¾
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4	4	4	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33¾	33⅛	33½	34½
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	30⅜	30	30⅜	..
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	13¾	13½	13½	..
18¾	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18½	18½	18⅝	18¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅜	6	6	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39⅝	40	40
4⅜	2⅞	Am Ice	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20⅜	20	20⅜	20½
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26	26	26	26
95½	66	Am Loco pf	77	77	77	77
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¾b)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
35⅞	27	Am Metal	30½	30	30	30
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12	11¼	11⅜	11¾
58	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	56½	56	56¼	55¾
67¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	66½	65¼	66½	65¾
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅛	19⅜	19½	20⅜
165	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	163	162¾	163	..
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅜
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	112	112	112	112½
27	18	Am Sealing vtc	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	81⅜	80½	80⅝	80¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R 7% pf (7)	146½	146	146½	..
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	106¾	106¾	..
33⅜	20⅛	Am Steel Fdries	29¼	29	29¼	28¾
125	107¾	Am Steel Fdry pf (2)	123	123	123	122
61½	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	53⅞	55½	53⅜
147¼	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	138	138	138	139¼
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	167	165½	165½	167½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96¼	96¼	96¼	97½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¼	98¼	98¾	99½
11⅝	9¾	Am Type Fdrs	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23½	22⅞	23	23⅞
107	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	68
38⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34½
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½ab)	41½	41½	41½	41½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	19	19	19
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	42	41½	41½	42½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
4⅞	4¾	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6) n	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	54¾	54½	54½	54¾
15	7⅞	Arnold Constable (½)	11⅜	11	11	11
22⅛	8⅞	Artloom Corp	13	12½	12¾	13
18	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	16	16	16	16½
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78⅞	77	77	77
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103¼	102	102	101¾
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	25½	23½	24	24
19⅛	11	Atl Gulf & WI	18	18	18	18
85⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	29⅜	28⅝	22⅜	29
115	111⅝	Atl Ref pf (4)	114⅞	114½	114½	115
30½	15	Atlas Tack (½b)	14⅛	14	14	15
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	29¼	29⅛	29½	29½
46½	31	Austin Nichols A (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
7⅝	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38½	38¼	38⅛	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	18⅞	18½	18⅜
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	27	25½	25½	26¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	..	43½	43½	43½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	117½	117½	117½	117
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	16⅞	16½	16¾	16¾
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17¼	16¾	16¾	17½
114½	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	113	113	113	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24½	24½	24½	24½
115⅜	107	Beatrice Cr pf 2(7)	110½	110⅛	110½	..
96	85	Beach-Nutt (3*)	94	94	94	93¾
16¼	13⅜	Belding Hem (b)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
21⅜	13⅜	Bendix Aviation (1)	27¼	26½	26½	26⅞
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21⅜	21	21⅛	21
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	55	54½	55	54½
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52½	51⅜	51¾	52⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¼
120¼	106	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	113	113	113	113
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	35	35	35	35
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111¾
21½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
63¼	43⅝	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44¼	44¼	44½
45	29¾	Bon Ami B (2*)	39½	39½	39½	39½
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	30¼	30	30	30
83¼	64	Borg Warner (3)	74	73½	73⅞	75
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6⅞	6¼	6¾	..
18⅞	13⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
64⅞	43¼	Brigs Mfg (2*)	51⅞	51	51	51¼
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	44½	44½	44½	44½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48½	48½	48½	48½
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48	47⅞	47⅞	48
65⅞	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	51
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	9⅜	8⅞	9	9⅜
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12¾	11¾	12¾	11⅞
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅜	17	18⅛	16⅝
121	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾*c)	121	121	121	119½
15⅞	9⅛	BuddMfg	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	110¼	109¼	110¼	..
3⅝	2⅛	Budd rts	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2½
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	9½	9⅝	10¼
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	26½	26	26½	26½
8	5	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	5
24⅞	14⅞	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16⅜	16	16	16¼
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	30¾	30½	30½	31
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	⅞
14	6	Salumet & Hecla (xb)	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	34⅜	34	34⅛	33¾
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	14	13 ⅞	13⅜	13⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	12¾	12⅞	13¼
18½	12⅞	Capital Admin	14	13¾	13¾	14
18½	12⅞	Capital Admin	14	13¾	13¾	14
10⅞	9¼	Caro C&O st (5)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
186	92½	Case Thresh	178¾	178½	178½	179½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77⅜	77⅛	77¼	77½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅛	23	23	23½
31½	19	Celotex Co	23½	23½	23½	24¼
71¾	54	Celotex Co pf	65¼	65	65	66
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½*)	29⅜	29	29¼	29
57	35	Central RR of NJ	38½	37	37¾	..
9¼	6½	Century Ribbon	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53	52	52	53
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	89
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	20½	20	20	20½
71½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	71	70	70	71
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59⅞	59	59½	59⅛
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7¼
5⅜	2⅞	Chi Mil & St p pf (h)	4	3½	4	3½
4⅞	2½	Chi & Northwestern (h)	3	3	3	3
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16½	17	17
96	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	54	52⅛	53¾	52½
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	4⅞	5	4⅝
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
11¼	7	Childs Company	8¼	8	8¼	8½
110⅛	85½	Chrysler (6)	109⅛	108	108	108
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
86½	27⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79½	79½	79½	79½
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
110¾	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	110	110	110	110
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	52⅝	52½	52½	52⅝
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	99	99	99	98½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1⅓)	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13¾
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2b)	46⅞	45½	45½	45½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	23½	22½	22½	23
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
27	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27	27	27	27¼
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	31½	31	31	30
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19¾	19½	19¾	19¼
106	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	104	104	104
99	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	95	94¾	95	94½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	34¾	34⅛	34½	35
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	122½	122½	122½	123⅛
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	64⅛	63	63⅞	62¾
116⅝	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	115¾	114½	115¾	114
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	76½	74⅞	75¼	74
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	116½	115¼	116	115
113¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	114½	113	114	113½
24⅜	15	Comm Solvents (.60)	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¼
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	70	68¾	70	69
44½	32⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34	34	34	34
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt pf	21½	21½	21½	..
81	81	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	81	81	81	81
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pf	14¼	14	14¼	14
20¼	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1)	18	17¾	17¾	18
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	36	35½	35½	35⅞
108⅜	102	Consol Ed NY pf(5)	106¾	106½	106¾	106
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	13½	13⅛	13¼	13½
1⅛	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	½	½	½
26¼	15¼	Container n	19¼	19	19⅛	19
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15	15	15	15
7⅞	6⅞	Cont Baking pf (4)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (2)	77¼	76⅝	77¼	77¼
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2b)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
46	35½	Cont Insurance(1.20*)	41	40⅞	41	40
4	2⅜	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31½	30¾	30¾	31½
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	30¾	30¼	30½	30⅞
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59¾	59¼	59¼	..
82½	68½	Corn Products(3)	81¾	80⅜	81	81
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	165	164¼	164¼	165
7⅞	4¼	Coty	4½	4¼	4½	4½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
28⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
43¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	60¾	58½	60	59¾
47⅝	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	48⅛	45½	45¾	45⅝
10⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
41	28	Crucible Steel	38½	36	36	35½
18½	10¼	Cuba Rr pf	12	12	12	..
14¾	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37	36½	37	36¾
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103¾	103½	103½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
3-16	⅛	Curtiss W Rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
90	60	Cushman 7% (3½)	62	62	62	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	54	53¾	54	53½
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79⅜	79	79	79½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	30	30	29⅞
26	19½	Diesel W G (1½*)	21¼	21	21	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41½	39⅞	40¾	40
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	50	50	50	..
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½*)	35½	34½	34½	35¼
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	20⅞	20¾	20¾	21
61½	41⅞	Dome Mines (2*)	58½	56½	57¼	56½
11⅜	12⅜	Dominion Stores	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	63¼	62¼	62½	63
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	149½	148	148	149¼
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	..	129½	129½	129
97⅛	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
172	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	170	169⅞	170	170
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	32½	32½	32½
9¼	5¾	Eitington Schild	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅞	35½	35½	36½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13¼	13	13	13¼
7⅜	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	67⅞	66½	67½	65½
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72⅞	71⅝	71⅜	70 ¾
55¼	43½	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
3⅞	2	Elk Horn Coal (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
69	62	Endicott Johns (3)	62	62	62	..
80	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	81	80	81	80
88	55	Engineers PS 6pf	93	93	93	88
84	48	Engineers PS ww	85	85	85	84
7¾	5¼	Equitable Off Bld (.10b)	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
17⅝	11	Erie RR	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
27⅜	16	Erie RR 1pf	20½	19⅝	20½	20
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13½	13½	..
40⅜	27½	Evans Products (1)	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
8¼	4⅜	Exhange Buffet	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12	12	12	12
53⅜	34½	Fairbanks Morse	51	50	50	51¼
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (8)	152	151½	151½	152
41½	31¾	Fajardo Sug (2)	41	39½	39⅞	39½
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21	21	21	..
82	40	Fed Min & Sm n	41½	41½	41½	40
101	69⅞	Fed M & S pf n	89	89	89	88
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9	9	9½
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
30½	20½	Fed Water Ser (1)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
49⅜	30	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*)	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½
113⅞	110	Filene's pf (6½)	111	110¾	110¾	..
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29½	29	29	29⅛
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	48½	47¾	47¾	48
47½	33	Flood Mach (1)	42½	42	42	33
38⅜	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	28	27½	27½	28
135	118½	Freeport Tex pf (6)	121	121	121	121
75	47⅝	Fuller pr pf	60½	60½	60½	..
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
18¼	11½	Gamewell	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10	10	10	10
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	49
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (1¼e)	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	149¾	149¾	149¾	..
13⅝	9¾	Gen Cable	10⅞	10¾	10¾	11

Business and Industry

Price Drop in Manufactured Goods Offset by Rise in Output

Commerce and Finance

Thrift Institutions To Number of 1300 Insured by FSLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has insured 1301 thrift and home-lending associations up to June 6, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Over 1,000,000 shareholders and depositors in these institutions are protected against possible loss up to $5000 each.

Indicating the size and resources of these insured institutions, which are located in 44 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, it is reported that their combined assets total over $850,000,000. They include 1079 federally chartered savings and loan associations, some newly organized and others converted from state charter in the past three years, and 222 associations operating under supervision of their respective states.

In addition, applications for insurance from 18 other institutions have been approved by the Insurance Corporation.

The additional safeguard to these savings, which come in part from wage-earners and other people of small means, is attracting an increased volume of investment funds to these institutions, enabling them to increase their rate of lending for the construction, purchase, repair and refinancing of homes. Letters received by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from many insured institutions testify to the benefits they have received from this insurance protection, which have permitted them to function actively in the interest of savers, borrowers and their communities.

Wallace Predicts Producers' And Industrial 'Co-ops'

Championing consumers' co-operatives and predicting both producers' and industrial co-operatives, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in an article in the current Scribners Magazine attacks the AAA decision of the Supreme Court in terms somewhat reminiscent of the "horse and buggy" criticism of President Roosevelt.

Secretary Wallace says: "The Supreme Court in the AAA decision, it seems to me, chose to interpret the Constitution in the light of a handicraft age. . . ." He then proceeds to advocate the co-operative way of life saying, "The only way in which democracy can survive the logical onslaught of the dictator-state aspect of Communism and Fascism is to develop the genuine co-operative idea to the limit. Producers' co-operatives are not enough. For the most part they merely take the place of middlemen, and while in many cases they save a substantial part of the middleman's profit for the producer, they do not have any profound effect on the people whom they serve."

Generalizing his position he continues "The co-operative way of life must pervade the community, and this means there must be consumers' co-operatives as well as producer's co-operatives, and ultimately industrial co-operatives. To live happily in a co-operative society takes an entirely different attitude of mind than that required in a society where free competition is the dominating rule. It is my belief that the hereditary nature of man is as well adapted to one order of society as the other. In fact, I am inclined to think that by nature most men are a little better adapted to the co-operative form of society than to the competitive form."

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 189

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1936.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, June 23, 1936.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 82

A quarterly cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 17, 1936, for the three months' period ending June 30, 1936, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Given Bank Promotion

Horace Schermerhorn

Elected Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Trust Officer of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston

Schermerhorn New Ass't Vice-President Of National Shawmut

Horace Schermerhorn has been elected assistant vice-president and assistant trust officer by the directors of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. He will at once assume general supervision of the Trust Department under F. A. Carroll, vice-president.

Mr. Schermerhorn was graduated from the Newton High School in 1914 and afterwards attended Bryant and Stratton Commercial School.

He started in the financial field by working for Spencer Trask & Co. until the war. He served in the war from 1917 until 1919 as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the naval air service.

After the war he again went with Spencer Trask and in 1922 joined the staff of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company supervising their investments.

Mr. Schermerhorn came to the National Shawmut Bank in 1925. He was active in the Shawmut Corporation until its liquidation and since then has been head of the investment department of the Shawmut Bank.

Earnings of Farm Mortgage Corp. Set Aside for Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Net profits of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation in the two years since organization amounted to $15,280,716 above interest and operating charges and after deductions for specific valuation reserves against delinquent installments and real estate owned. The net was set up as a general reserve for losses on mortgage loans.

The statement shows that on March 31 the corporation, which was set up two years ago to help refinance farm debts, and authorized to issue up to $2,000,000,000 of government-guaranteed bonds, held first mortgages on farm real estate amounting to approximately $308,000,000, second mortgages $510,000,000, and consolidated federal farm loan bonds purchased from the federal land banks in the approximate amount of $759,600,000.

During this first quarter of 1936 there was a net increase of $23,172,097 in holdings of mortgage loans; and the corporation's holdings of federal land bank bonds increased $5,000,000. These increases were the smallest for any quarter since the organization of the corporation.

Farm Loans Rate To Hold at 3½ P. C.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Executive approval of amendments to the Farm Credit and Federal Farm Loan acts today assured continuance for one year of a 3½ per cent rate on $2,000,000,000 in outstanding loans.

The rate would have jumped to 4 per cent July 1 and to 4½ per cent eventually, under the law enacted a year ago. The new legislation figured in congressional consideration and disapproval of the Frazier-Lemke bill for the refinancing of farm mortgages at 1½ per cent.

Chairman Jones (D-Tex) of the House Agricultural Committee, contended the nation now has the lowest rate on farm borrowing in history.

After President Roosevelt signed the new measure farm officials said all loans negotiated between now and June 30, 1937, would bear the 3½ per cent rate.

$50,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.

1st & Refunding Mortgage

Series E

3¾s due April 1, 2003

Price 98⅝ and Accrued Interest

NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY

60 Federal Street

Boston

Retailers Expect Litigation Under Patman Price Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Reviewing the problems of the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Law, the National Retail Dry Goods Association said yesterday that the law will lead to considerable litigation just as soon as the Federal Trade Commission attempts to limit quantity discounts. "It will be many years," declared the association, "before the exact application of the measure will be finally determined."

Apprehension regarding their status need not be felt by wholesalers under the new law, declared a bulletin issued by the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute. "Nothing," it continued, "in the law will interfere with the granting or receiving of wholesale differentials as such, as distinguished from or in addition to quantity discounts."

Effect of Law

In its bulletin, the National Retail Dry Goods Association said:

"With some restrictions, there is nothing in the Patman law which will prevent quantity prices or quantity discounts, providing that all customers are granted equal prices and equal discounts for equal quantities of merchandise of the same grade and quanity. Should a manufacturer find himself unable to contract with all his customers who desire to pruchase given quantities, because of limited production facilities, such manufacturers would be obliged to choose their own customers and refrain from selling those customers whose wants they cannot supply in equal quantities.

There is no provision in the law preventing a discrimination in terms of sale, but terms of sale cannot be utilized as means of discrimination in price—that is, for an equal quantity the terms to one buyer cannot be 8-10-E.O.M. and to another 6-10-E.O.M., but the dating to one buyer might be 8-10-60 and to another 8-10-E.O.M."

No Tendency to Injure

The amendment to the Clayton Act, represented by the portion of the law sponsored by Senator Robinson, prohibits discrimination where the effect of the discrimination may be "to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce," while the amendment has the additional phrase "or to injure, destroy or prevent competition," the bulletin pointed out.

This added phrase, the retail association declared, "will require court decision before a final determination as to what acts of discrimination will tend to 'injure, destroy or prevent competition' can be made.

"In the case of retailers dealing in general commodities, particularly department stores, the determining factors will be considerably involved because advantageous buying alone without regard to operating costs, etc., can have no tendency either to injure or destroy a competitor. A difference in price for equal quantities, which of itself would permit one retailer consistently to undersell others would, of course, be discriminatory."

Money in Circulation Rises $125,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The weekly Federal Reserve Bank condition statement showed that member banks reserve balances increased $414,000,000 during the week ended June 24, bringing the total to $5,308,000,000. This was approximately $2,440,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Treasury cash and deposits with reserve institutions was decreased by $451,000,000 during the week. Money in circulation increased $125,000,000 during the week, bringing the total to $6,173,000,000.

The inflow of French gold continued, an addition of $57,000,000 bringing American stocks to a total of $10,600,000,000.

The condition statement shows that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended June 24 was $2,478,000,000, a decrease of $7,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $1,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Poland Not to Pay On External Loans

WARSAW, June 26 (AP)—Knowledge that the Polish Government has suspended transfers of service on its external loans was withheld today from the public although foreign countries received the intelligence through the Polish telegraphic agency.

The news agency was authorized to make known the facts abroad, but the Polish people at the earliest will not know of the temporary suspension of payments until evening newspapers are published.

A Government statement revealed that payments due under loan agreements will be made through the deposit of zlotys to the credit of the blocked account of the loan fiscal agents in the Bank of Poland and that transfers of service amounts are temporarily suspended.

Wisconsin Power to Issue $32,000,000 4 P. C. Bonds

Field, Glore & Company is head of a syndicate offering Wisconsin Power and Light Company $32,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds and $3,700,000 4 per cent serial debentures.

The first mortgage bonds, due in 1966, are being offered at a price of 99½. The serial debentures, maturing serially from June 1, 1937 to June 1, 1946, are priced to yield from 1.25 per cent to 4.25 per cent, according to maturity.

Value of Factory Production Hits New Peak During April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A new high peak for the recovery movement in the value of factory output was shown in April, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which says that while the price level of manufactured goods was slightly lower than a year ago, the decrease was more than offset by an increase in the quantity produced.

The index of the value of factory output was 86.0 as compared with 75.9 in the like month a year ago the analysis shows. "It is apparent," says the institute, "that the value of factory output cannot be maintained at such a high figure throughout the remainder of 1936. It is too far above the prospective 1936 level of farm income which is the primary factor in determining the value of factory output.

"It is still questionable whether farm income this year will show change from that of 1935. While, during the first four months, farm income was 5.5 per cent higher than a year ago, the spread was less than in the first quarter when the gain over a year ago amounted to 7.0 per cent.

"The index of farm income last year was only 70.3. It is thus evident that even if there is some increase this year, it will not be sufficient to support the index of the value of factory output at the April figure of 86.0.

"It is now doubtful whether the prices of manufactured goods will average much lower this year than last. While the price level was lower in April than a year ago, it was higher than in March and recently, manufacturers have shown a tendency to raise prices still further. Tire prices have been advanced.

"Steel manufacturers have announced price increases for the third quarter and there is some talk about higher automobile prices. If the prices of manufactured goods average about the same as last year, and if farm income remains practically unchanged, manufacturing activity is due for a recession before the end of 1936, even if the value of factory output exceeds farm income by the same amount as in 1935. On this basis, the index of manufacturing activity can average only 86 during the last eight months of the year as compared with the index of 104 in April.

The World's Business

The Co-operative Movement—Mr. Roosevelt to Study Experience Abroad—Cons as Well as Pros

By H. B. E.

IN SENDING a mission abroad to study the co-operative movement, President Roosevelt gives a kind of official sanction to the latest economic cult, one that has great possibilities of good. The movement is not new in the United States. But it has hitherto been focused in agriculture, not in the distributive and manufacturing trades, as it has abroad. It is the extension of the co-operative movement to these other lines that is new—this and the enthusiasm which has made almost a crusade out of it.

* * *

For nearly a hundred years the experience of co-operatives abroad has been available to Americans. It may seem surprising, therefore, that the idea has not taken firmer root before. The reason lies in the difference in conditions. Co-operation is the antithesis of individualism. It can flourish only in settled communities where people are apt to have a "place." In the old countries the son of a plumber seldom expects to be anything but a plumber; agriculture is a way of life; and even persons in other callings do not often change them. How different from pioneer America! In going to Europe several years ago, I fell in with an American business man, subsequently president of an important organization, who told me that he had been in ten different businesses. "As soon as I found that there was no expansion left in it, I changed my vocation," he said. He added that in England a man in his position, he assumed, would have stayed with his first line. "Most probably," he added, "he would have inherited it. But in America there is plenty of room, plenty of opportunity." Even the workers felt the presence of growth and regarded themselves as potential enterprisers. As for the farmers, they were not content with a living out of their holdings; they looked to the making of profits on which to retire. Thus the reason for the lack of interest in the co-operative movement was the wide open spaces—there was a baton of individual glory in every man's knapsack.

* * *

The greatest lesson of the depression is that America is at last settled. I mean horizontally settled—for the opportunities of vertical development are still boundless. "Go West, young man," is advice which, if taken nowadays, may gain the taker nothing more fruitful than carrying a spear in a Hollywood movie studio. It is inevitable, therefore, that the habits of a settled community should be in process of formation. Part of the New Deal is a reflection of this desire for security in place of the old wide-open opportunity. The co-operative movement is another.

The mission will doubtless note that the co-operative movement is taken for granted in Europe. In England, the first co-operative store was founded as far back as 1844. The place was the Lancashire mill town of Rochdale, and it may be no coincidence, in view of the subordination of self which is the foundation of co-operation, that Rochdale also is the birthplace of the Sunday school movement. The nucleus of the Rochdale movement was 28 mill workers. From this small beginning "coops," or "wholesales," or "stores" (as they are variously called) spread all over the country. Eventually they combined to form a wholesale society, which not only buys goods all over the world, but is a very important manufacturer. In flour, for instance, the C. W. S. mills 22.5 per cent of all the flour consumed in Britain. In France, the co-operative movement may be found flourishing in the workshop. It used to be said that in a country so devoted to individual effort, so devoted to individual craftsmanship, the co-operative movement could get no footing. Evidently the workshops of Guise prove the contrary. In Denmark, perhaps the finest illustration of co-operation, the genius of co-operation is best exemplified by the farmers. The following excerpt from an address delivered some time ago by Frederic C. Howe tells much in little:

> While in London I learned that England bought her eggs, bacon, and butter from Denmark instead of producing them herself. I learned that these commodities had a higher quality than those of other countries. I visited the Danish Export Society in London. I found that it was a farmers' co-operative and served as a sales agency for Danish farm products. The manager told me that I could find not only the village but even the farm from which an individual egg came, if I desired to do so.

Mr. Howe has written a book on his experience called "Denmark, a Co-operative Commonwealth Ruled by Farmers." In Germany and elsewhere the movement has been concerned with banking and credit institutions.

* * *

Co-operation, as the word implies, is not realized merely by the setting up of organizations. Co-operation is an attitude of mind. To make it a success in business the co-operators have to be persons endowed with mental qualities of a high order. Self-abnegation and a willingness to work for the common good without hope of individual profit are fundamental. That is why I am rather skeptical of a co-operative society which comes into being under the inspiration of a "dynamic personality."

And yet the success of a co-operative depends also upon *managerial* genius. You cannot compete with the entrepeneur without possessing the particular genius that made him one. This is the function of management. But in the early days of the co-operative movement in England, the co-operators could not understand this. The difficulty was greater, unfortunately, among those best prepared mentally for the co-operative movement. They were equalitarian, and could not understand that, if the store were to give good service, the paid management should be well paid. Many co-operatives, in consequence, went on the rocks owing to bad management.

* * *

With these attributes co-operatives should have a bright future in the United States. But there is a danger in thinking of co-operatives as bound to succeed because of the nature of their co-operative set-up or as a panacea for all economic ills. None thinks so in Europe. It is the conceit of co-operators to underrate the abilities which took Henry Ford, Gordon Selfridge, and Sir Thomas Lipton to the top. If they have profited as entrepreneurs, so have their customers. This writer was brought up abroad with co-operatives available to supply most of the needs of his parents' household. His mother used to shop at the "co-op" for the things that satisfied her as to either price or quality. As I recall, they were only a portion of the household wants. Just as the "co-op" does not necessarily give better service than the private retailer, so in the wholesale trade its service is not necessarily better than that of the private merchant. In England, as we have seen, the Co-operative Wholesale Society is the dominant miller. With two other millers it monopolizes the buying of wheat. But, with its attention necessarily focused on the baker, it has not shown any ability to take over the role formerly filled by the grain merchant in seeing that *a proper supply of cheap wheat purchased at the most advantageous moment reaches the ports of Britain.* The grain merchant, it must not be forgotten, has an inherited genius stretching back centuries. It cannot be duplicated overnight just by the setting up of a co-operative buying organization.

The feeling that the co-operative movement is a cure-all has been bolstered up by enthusiastic accounts of co-operatives in Sweden. One gets the impression that co-operatives are responsible for Sweden's recovery. This must surprise the Swedes. Or perhaps it doesn't. For only a year ago they must have read equally enthusiastic tributes by American writers laying the responsibility at the door of "managed money." Both, of course, have played a part; neither is wholly responsible, nor, indeed, both.

Concerns Having Private Pensions In Better Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—While companies that operate acceptable private pension funds have not been exempted by Congress from the necessity of adhering to the provisions of the Social Security Act, such an amendment is possible next year, according to the Standard Statistics Company. If it should go through, the corporation already contributing to private pension funds will obviously find the burden of new taxes less onerous than will companies that have no pension systems, observes the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in an analysis of the effect of the federal legislation on corporation pension plans.

The number of persons covered by industrial pension funds is estimated in the neighborhood of 4,000,000, or perhaps one fourth of the total that could possibly be so protected. The 20 companies listed below alone account for more than 3 per cent of total wage payments. The following table lists 1935 costs of private pension systems to 20 larger corporations:

Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	$300,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	11,320,412
Bethlehem Steel	840,255
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	312,000
Consol. Edison of N. Y.	1,058,986
Cons. Gas. Elec. Lt. & Pw. Co. of Baltimore	127,659
Crane Co.	163,700
Curtis Pub. Co.	86,704
Deere & Co.	178,445
General Electric Co.	2,900,479
Hercules Powder Co.	241,277
National Supply Co	40,616
Pillsbury Flour Mills	70,000
Otis Elevator Co.	229,000
Parke, Davis & Co.	135,249
Procter & Gamble Co.	330,000
Socony-Vacuum Oil	3,635,614
So. Cal. Edison	*1,016,000
Standard Oil Co. (Neo.)	13,916
Swift & Co.	2,150,000
U. S Steel	7,901,748
Total	$33,052,060

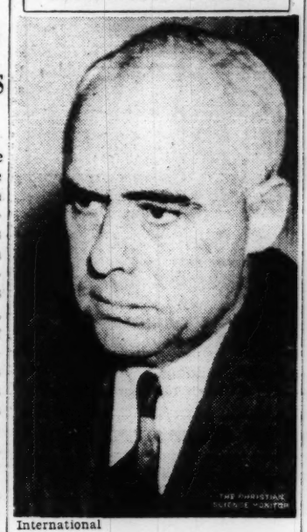
*Including $566,000 in pension reserve in anticipation of retirement of employees of pension age.

These 20 companies under the Social Security Act would be called upon (after 1950) to make maximum annual payments of $68,000,000; based on 1935 employment and pay roll records.

The following companies also have private pension plans in force:

American Brake Shoe, American Can, American Water Works, Armour & Co., Atlantic Refining, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., Commonwealth Edison, Cudahy Packing, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Edison Electric Illuminating (Boston), General Asphalt, General Foods, General Motors, Goodrich (B. F.) Co., Goodyear, International Harvester, International Silver, Jones & Laughlin, Liquid Carbonic, Pacific Gas & Electric, Pacific Lighting, Philadelphia Company, Public Service of Northern Illinois, Pullman, Inc., St. Joseph Lead, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Kentucky, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of Ohio, Tide Water Oil, Trico Products, Union Oil of California, United States Rubber, Western Union Teelgraph Company, Westinghouse Air Brake, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing

Joins Reserve Board



International

Chester C. Davis

Former AAA Administrator, Takes Position Today as Member of the Federal Reserve Board

General Activity Rises for Third Consecutive Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Substantial increases in steel production, electric power output and residential building helped to advance business activity during May for the third consecutive month, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, released today. The board also reported increases in corporate financing and in foreign and domestic trade.

"Foreign trade for the year to date is well above the corresponding months of last year," the report says. "Exports, including re-exports, decreased 1 per cent, as compared with a normal seasonal decline of 6 per cent. General imports, which ordinarily decrease 3 per cent at this time of year, were 2 per cent higher."

Livestock Being Evacuated From Drought Region

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—A new menace — insects — confronted drought harried farmers in many farm belt states today.

Grasshoppers invaded fields in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas.

Caterpillars, crickets, beetles, cutworms and chinch bugs were reported in various parts of the area seared by the sun.

A sprinkling of rain yesterday proved too light to be generally effective but federal forecasters saw the likelihood of local showers in the eastern states of the north central area and the possibility of precipitation in the northwestern area.

They also predicted lower temperatures for the northern tier of states after a siege of intense heat. Corn leaves curled in South Dakota yesterday as Mitchell recorded a maximum of 110 degrees, Huron 108, Aberdeen and Pierre 106, Watertown 102, Norfolk, Neb., had 108 and Grand Island, Neb., and Sioux Sity, Iowa, 105.

Preparations to evacuate livestock from arid sections of the northwest went forward.

The necessity of immediate action to meet human and livestock needs in North Dakota was stressed yesterday at a conference of farm spokesmen. The thermometer registered 102 degrees as they met with Gov. Walter Welford. They sought to put the work relief program drafted by federal and state officials into operation at once, development of irrigation and water conservation and provisions for feeding, marketing and shipping cattle.

B. W. Snow, former assistant secretary of agriculture, said the drought had ended all chances of the nation returning to an export basis for this year's grain crop. He predicted a spring wheat harvest of only 150,000,000 bushels with a winter wheat yield of 500,000,000 would just about meet domestic requirements.

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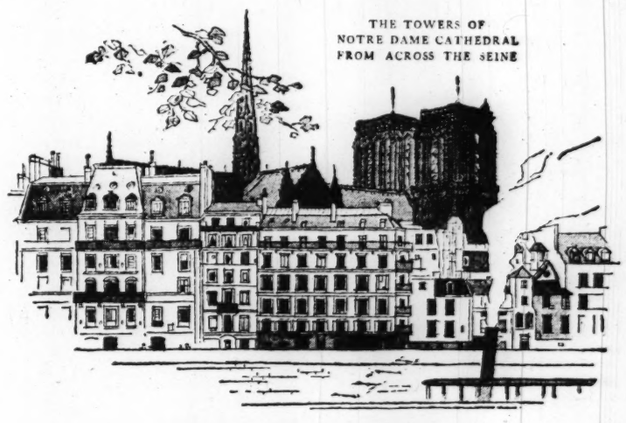

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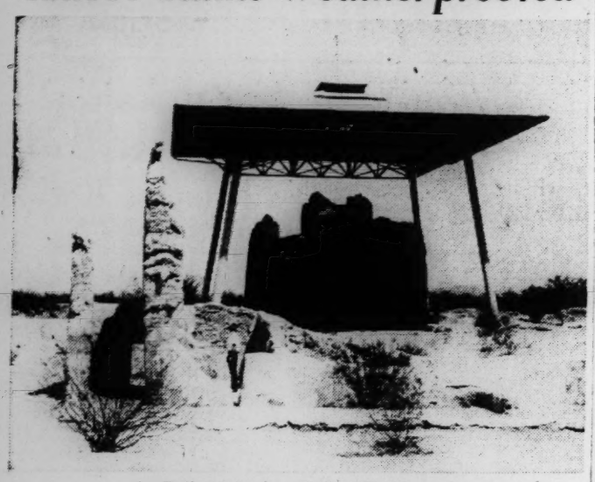

Relic of Ancient Indian Building
Canopy and Chemical Solution Saves Brickwork of Early Inhabitants of Arizona

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Monuments of Desert Preserved

After several years search for a satisfactory preservative for the prehistoric adobe ruins in southwestern United States, the National Park Service technicians announce the discovery of a compound which may save these relics for posterity.

Studies were begun in the National Park Service Laboratories at Stanford University, California, and for the last 12 months field experiments have been conducted by Frederick T. Martius, testing the compound. This has been designated as "NPSX" and consists of a solution of vinyl resin in acetone and toluene. It has proven most satisfactory in checking erosion and weathering of ancient adobe houses. Insoluble in water, it assures permanency of cementing power, is acid resisting and does not change the color and appearance of the original adobe.

The national monuments selected for the tests were Casa Grande, site of ruins that long antedate the coming of Columbus; Tonto, where the supporting beams and lintels of windows and low doors are still in place; and Wupatki, supposedly prehistoric home of the ancestors of present-day Hopis. All of these areas are in Arizona. Although the stout adobe walls have withstood the weathering of an exceptionally strong sun alternated by nights of freezing temperature for centuries, many sections have begun to weaken.

Sunspots Connected With Motion of Planets

Venus, Earth and erratic little Mercury are engaged in a game of celestial football, kicking whirlwinds back and forth around the sun's disk.

These are discoveries presented through the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Fernando Sanford of Palo Alto, Calif., in a study of the wide variations in number of visible sunspots with different configurations of the three inner planets of the solar system.

For some unknown reason the Earth seems to prevent the formation of sun spots on its own side, or to aid their formation on the opposite side. If this is true of the Earth, Dr. Sanford reasoned, it should be still more true of the planet Venus, which is almost as large a body as Earth and 20,000,000 miles closer to the sun. He checked this hypothesis with sunspot records for the past 15 years, and found it to be true.

Earth and Venus move in different orbits, but sometimes they are on the same side of the sun and at other times, on opposite sides. In the latter instance, it was found that Venus overpowers the earth's influence, producing some 80 per cent more sunspots on the opposite side of the sun than when she was on the same side as the earth.

Dr. Sanford points out that sunspots are highly electrified masses of rotating gasses, each thousands of miles in radius. "If these inner planets are similarly electrified, it would explain the repulsion since like electrical charges always repell each other," he said.

Story of Edison Told in Exhibit

Opening in New York tomorrow at the Museum of Science and Industry, RCA Building, is a new exhibit of moving demonstrations telling the story of Edison and how great industries sprang from his inventions. G. K. Thompson, director of the "Museum of Motion," will be in charge.

Twelve major industries, governmental agencies, natural scientists, engineers, leaders in research and art will co-operate. Originals and replicas of Edison inventions have been collected by museum officials for the exhibition. Electrical Testing Laboratories have loaned a number of pieces of Edisonia, including a section of underground cable installed in Boston in the early eighties; also an early electrical table lamp.

Student, Finder of Planet, Stays in Astronomy

Wide World

Clyde Tombaugh

So far as college records go, Clyde Tombaugh, who graduated from the University of Kansas this June, was just a farm boy from Burdette, with a bent for astronomy. But a search into his past record reveals that back in 1930, after having just graduated from high school, he astounded the astronomical world by discovering the planet Pluto, the heavenly body Percival Lowell had predicted would some day be found.

Clyde went to Lowell Observatory at the time, determined to be an astronomer. His first job was that of janitor and shortly afterward he was given a telescope to make observations. His finding of the long-sought "Planet X" won him a scholarship at Kansas University. He now intends returning to Arizona, to the Lowell Observatory.

Bureau Advises On Fertilizer Placement

For the benefit of back-yard gardeners as well as American farmers who use $175,000,000 worth of commercial fertilizer in a year, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering told members of an Estes Park, Colo., convention today how to get the most value out of the high tonnages they use.

The bureau and other agencies have been studying fertilizer placement for 13 different crops in 16 states, and find fertilizer is of greatest benefit to corn, cotton, beets, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, spinach, and tomatoes when applied in a band at each side of the row. Placement about two inches to the side of the seed or plant and about three inches below the surface of the ground, is best in most cases. Most effective location of the band differs somewhat with the crop, soil and weather conditions, and with the amount of fertilizer. Broadcast applications produce poorer results it was found. Planting machines equipped to place fertilizer in a band at the side of the row, especially for corn and potatoes, are already available.

Planetarium Lecturer Visits Observatories

James Stokley, director of the astronomical section in the Franklin Institute, is the only man to have lectured in each of America's four planetaria, according to officials of the institute, who learned that he was invited recently to give a series of talks in the Griffith Planetarium, Los Angeles. Mr. Stokley has already lectured in the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, and he was one of the first guest lecturers at the recently opened Hayden Planetarium in New York.

In Philadelphia he is known as the director and chief lecturer in the Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute.

In Pasadena recently he inspected the work being done in the optical shops on the 200-inch mirror for Mount Wilson, and then spent a night on Mount Wilson itself, studying the moon through the 100-inch telescope. He also visited the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., and took some photographs at Meteor Crater, Colorado.

Dinosaur Fossils Found in California

Fossilized fragments of the tail and a part of the foot, of what is believed to have been a duckbill dinosaur that lived in the marshlands adjoining an inland sea in central California some 70,000,000 years ago, have been found in the hills near the town of Patterson, in Stanislaus County.

The discovery was made by Allan Bennison, a graduate this year from Gustine Union High School. The remains were embedded in a soft, sedimentary shale. Reconstruction of the skeletal parts indicates that the animal was about 30 feet in length and 20 feet in height, and belonged in the Upper Cretaceous geologic period. It was a member of the Trachadon group, which fed on swampy vegetation.

Paleontologists at the University of California here consider the find important, because it is the first evidence uncovered to show that dinosaurs inhabited Pacific coast states.

Japanese Reply On Soldiers' Slur Awaited by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26 — The State Department here today carefully refrained from any comment on the discourtesies accorded American citizens by Japanese soldiery in Peiping Tuesday, in connection with a Japanese military ceremony.

Full text of the representations submitted by Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador, to the Japanese Embassy there was made public here yesterday. Officially, nothing more will be done or said until the Japanese have had ample opportunity to respond and explain the incidents. Further action will depend entirely on whether the reply is deemed satisfactory.

A Delicate Situation

Behind the official silence, however, is a full realization of the delicacy of the situation. It is pointed out that private soldiers are often ignorant of the diplomatic niceties and usual courtesies required, and if those who committed the discourtesies are suitably punished by the Japanese authorities, the incident will presumably be considered ended.

However, it is also true that an incident of this nature serves to emphasize the sharp difference between the Japanese conception of Japan's position in North China and that held by the United States and other western powers. To the United States, Peiping still remains officially the capital of the independent Republic of China. In Peiping and in China the United States insists that it has the same rights and the same privileges as those held by any other foreign power.

Conflicting Viewpoints

Japan, on the other hand, has officially laid claim to special interests and a special sphere of influence throughout all of the Far East, and particularly North China. The action of the Japanese soldiers in maltreating foreigners, it is pointed out, represents a perfectly logical expression of the feeling in Japan that it does have rights superior to those of Americans, British or any other western interests and that such foreigners are interlopers.

Thus while on the one hand the incident may prove nothing more than the result of ignorance on the part of an individual soldier, it might also bring to a climax the fundamental conflict between Japanese and western conceptions of rights in China. It is extremely significant that the western powers, including the United States, still maintain their embassies to China in Peiping despite the fact that the Nationalist Chinese Government has established Nanking as the new Capital of China.

Open Door at Stake

It is the northern section of China in which Peiping is located which is believed to represent the object of the next scheduled move of Japanese expansion into China. When and if that move develops it will bring the Western powers—including the United States—sharply up to the decision which they must sooner or later face, namely, whether they will abandon the open-door policy in China or risk the possibility of war with Japan to preserve it.

So far the issue has been sidestepped time and time again. Japanese occupation of Manchuria raised it acutely, but it was avoided by the policy of nonrecognition. To avoid it by similar devices should Japan move down into China proper would be far more difficult.

Two Schools of Thought

Consideration of the problem in Washington has developed two distinct schools of thought. There is one, at present a minority, which believes that only a show of force can stop Japan and that that show of force should be made.

This school recognizes, however, that such a show of force to be effective must be made by joint Anglo-American action—a condition which means deferment of action until such time as it can be backed up by the availability of the British Navy. There is no substantial group which favors action backed solely by the American Navy.

A Question of Values

Majority opinion in influential diplomatic circles leans for the moment to a different opinion. It holds that China is of less value to the United States than the friendship of Japan. It points out that Japan is by far a more important customer of American goods than China. It would realistically abandon the lesser interest for the greater, pointing out incidentally that the open door to China is not worth a war with Japan.

The distinction bears a close analogy to that which prevailed in England during the early days of the Ethiopian war. There was the idealist group in England which would risk war with Italy to preserve the independence of Ethiopia.

Careful Handling

There is the idealist group here which considers it America's obligation to maintain the independence of China against Japanese aggression. And just as the more "realistic" diplomats at the British Foreign Office preferred a compromise bargain with Benito Mussolini to the danger of war, the corresponding element here would compromise ideals for peace with Japan.

Considered in the light of this background the present incident appears as one requiring the most delicate handling, and such it is receiving. The State Department has no intention of precipitating a show-down with Japan over the open door to China because a Japanese soldier pushed an American off a sidewalk at the point of a bayonet.

Sorority Elects

SPRING LAKE, N. J., June 26 (AP) —Mrs. Mary B. Merritt of Miami, Fla., is the new president of Phi Mu, second oldest college sorority in the country. Other officers elected last night included Mrs. Mark Crehan, Westhersfield, Conn., a vice-president.

Scientific Congress to Get Look at 'Artificial Heart'

COPENHAGEN, June 26 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his co-worker, Dr. Alexis Carrel, today accepted an invitation to demonstrate personally their artificial heart apparatus to the Scientific Congress meeting here Aug. 10.

General Classified

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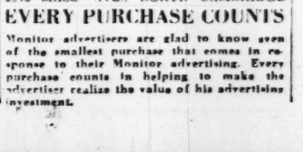

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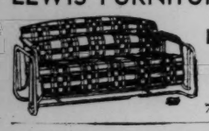

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Methuen Service Station, Inc.
20681 BROADWAY AT BROWN ST 9629

LEXINGTON

WEDDING STATIONERY
Visiting Cards
Informals Place Cards
Social Stationery
and Announcements
from
THE BOOK SHELF
1837 Massachusetts Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

Blake's
ICE CREAM CANDY
LUNCHEON
Ice Cream Delivered for Your House Parties
New Location, Hunt Bldg., 1781 Mass. Av.
WM. C. LAPPEN

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
147 Milk St., Boston Hubbard 2800
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Hosiery, Underwear *Van Raalte Gloves*
Foundation Garments *Infant's Wear*
Dresses
BAKER'S
DRESS GOODS SHOP
Lexington Center

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Smart Clothes for Your Vacation Fun!
In the Swim . . . In the Sun!
Swim Suits . . . . . $2.98 up
Shirts 50c, $1.00
Slacks . . . . . $1.00 up
Culottes . . . . . $2.98 up
Play Suits $2.98
The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT only
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

1500 New
COTTON FROCKS
$2.95— $3.95
$5.95—$10.95
The choice of the Cotton Crop
Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

LYNN

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET Tel. Bre. 3737
White Swagger Coats
The smart shorter length stitching on collar and cuffs — beautiful basket weave.
Sizes 14 to 42
$7.95
We Are Official
LYNN HEADQUARTERS
for BOY SCOUTS of AMERICA
Clothing and Equipment
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
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SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

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Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy ..... 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington .... 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham .... 433 Moody St.

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Are 100% Air Cooled to Give You PERFECT COMFORT.
An Added Service We Offer at No Extra Cost with the Aid of PERMO—COOLER
Ruth E. Ash
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PERMANENT WAVES
I have several methods this season to choose from. Prices to suit every pocketbook.
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
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Bo-Sun $2.95
Wikies $3.95
Trunks for Men
BENOIT - DUFF CO.
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MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Fascinating DORIAN by WATSON STERLING
Also Other Patterns in Solid Silver
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

MEDFORD

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1197

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
LOWEST PRICES ON
HATCHET Brand
Canned Goods
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

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Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include
Rinso
ANDREWS MARKET
510 MAIN STREET Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3
New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
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Melrose Florist Co.

Landscape Gardening Done, Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

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526 FRANKLIN STREET
Distinctive Dry Cleaning
Curtains, Blankets and Rugs Cleaned
Special prices on Fur Storage.
Collection and delivery service within 5 miles.
MELrose 4180

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
529 MAIN STREET
Summer Apparel
FLANNEL PANTS, COTTON SLACKS, STRAW HATS, WASH TIES

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Fresher 100% Richer Mass. Safer Milk
Tel. Canton 419-M or 487-W

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

COAL PRICES
Due to Advance Soon
Sign Now—Save Money All Winter
WHETTON'S
904-906 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967

MARSHALL'S
914 GREAT PLAIN
"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS
Gold Medal Flour, lge. bag..... 99c
Large, Plump, Fresh Fowl, lb..... 29c
Granulated Sugar (bulk), 10 lbs..... 49c
Sweet, Juicy Oranges, doz. 35c, 2 doz. 69c
SUTTON'S MARKET
Phone Need. 1643 Free Delivery

Alger E. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
The EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns.
1351 Highland Avenue Need. 0201

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced From Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

NEW BEDFORD

On Your Way To and From Fall River Stop at the
MACOMBER
ICE CREAM AND SANDWICH DEPOT
Where You Get Quality, Courtesy and Service

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Two Things stand out strongly this season
Your Demand for
STUDIO COUCHES
Up from $24.75
and the Revival of
Bicycle Business
In these, as in all home furnishings and women's apparel, your inspection will find us ready.
THE C. F. WING CO.
New Bedford, Mass.

Gulf Hill Dairy
So Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Buttermilk*
Heavy Cream *Ice Cream*

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

OLSON AND APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

TABER'S, Inc.
CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY
extends a special invitation to the tourists and summer residents to visit our store.
"Where the Good Things Gather"
254-258 Union Street

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Heating—Plumbing
Sheet Metal Work
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Res. Tel. 7034-R Shop Tel. 7034-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

William A. Bassett Co.
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Fresh Halibut and Eastern Salmon
Sword Fish
Live and Boiled Lobsters

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HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

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Rollator of Refrigeration
Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years. Buy for Quality, Service, Satisfaction.
Low Price and Easy Terms
HOYT MOTOR SALES
9-11 TITCOMB STREET Tel. 1882-W

BREWSTER BROS.
INSURANCE
76 STATE STREET
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

TOURISTS
Season's Greetings
Ice Cream—Confectionery
Sodas—Luncheonette
CHASE'S CANDY SHOP
TEL. 424 33 STATE STREET

White Shoes
For Outing and Sports Wear
Men's—Women's
Youths'—Children's
Thurlows Family Shoe Store
11 State Street

FOUNTAIN LOYALTY
25-YEAR CUSTOMERS COME FROM
Flavor — Quality
Abundant Satisfaction
FOWLE'S
17 STATE STREET

1783-W
Bireley's Orangeade
Milk, Cream, Cheese
Buttermilk
RIVERSIDE DAIRY
346 Merrimac Street

JANTZEN
BATHING SUITS
Women's and Misses'—Other Swim Suits
$1.98 to $6.95
H. W. PRAY CO.
23 STATE STREET

NEWTON

General Electric RADIO
The Best Money Can Buy
Special Spring Sale Now
Brown Radio and Appliance Corp.
380 Centre St., New. No. 4860

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
12 Years of Proved Reliability in Newton
Wedding Canopies—Aisle Carpets
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
Metal Weather Stripping
Screens—Window Caulking
Phone NEWton North 4853
861-865 WASHINGTON STREET

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Albert's
Beauty Salon
Introduces the New
ONE-MINUTE PERMANENT
312 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 7630

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
TEL. MIDDLESEX 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

NORWOOD

Porch and Lawn Furniture
● GLIDERS ● UMBRELLAS
● SCREENS ● AWNINGS
Norwood Furniture Co.
WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT
724 Washington St. Tel. Nor. 1132

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
SHAPIRO MOTORS
See MR. FOSTER, Mgr.
631 North Street Dial 8255

It cost $250,000 to give you this
NEW STRENGTH and SHEERNESS in
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
All the new summer shades. All sizes. 1.00 pair
3 Pairs for $2.85
The Wallace Co.

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Firestone
Auto Supply & Service Store
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Auto Supplies, Brakes Adjusted.
Washing—Lubrication
180 SOUTH ST. Tels. 8201—8202

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

$37.50
SLUMBEREST MATTRESS
220 innerspring coils with genuine hairtop. All sizes.
$21.85
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

QUALITY PICTURES *and* PICTURE FRAMING
E. J. CURTIS, INC.
397 North Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Granite 1588. 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

We Offer
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Spring Prices
ON
'blue coal' Cleercoal
Franklin Coal
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

MAC'S HAT SHOPPE
JEANETTE MacLENNAN, Prop.
13 COTTAGE AVENUE
(Next door to Grout Bicycle Shop)
High Quality—Low Prices

A. C. SMITH & CO.
Super Service Station
117 Beale St., Woll.
Telephone Gra. 9340

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK ST. Granite 4240

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

"Let George Do It"
RITCHIE'S
AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
55 CANAL STREET
"Now is the time to change from winter to summer oils and grease."
Phone: GRanite 2964
General Repairing on all makes of cars.
Body, Fender and Radiator Shop
Official Brake and Light Station
Tire, Battery and Radio Service

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street
Gra. 3698

HOWARD L. HILTZ
Representing
JOHN T. TREFRY & CO.
7 Temple Street, Quincy, Mass.
Tel. Hub. 4077

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 Hancock Street
Choice Eastern Salmon and Peas for July 4th
Swift's Premium Peanut Hams

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

You Sleep in Clouds of
Fluffy Wool—When We Clean Your Blankets
They Are Moth Proof, Too
Old Colony Laundry Pres. 5000

READING

Ask Spear's Dairy
for

BIRELEY'S PURE FRUIT Orangeade
Clinton W. Spear
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. CRY. 0610

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading
Town of Reading
Municipal Light Department

Kelvinator and Westinghouse Refrigerators, Universal and L. & H. Electric Ranges, Thor and Blackstone Washing Machines, Miscellaneous Electrical Appliances.

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

BATHING SUITS
SLACKS, SHORTS
etc.
for Vacation Wear
THE PETTEE CO.
Post Office Square Tel. 921

SOMERVILLE

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware
Plumbing Supplies
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE. Som. 2470-2

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass

The Holman Franklyn Co.
Painters and Interior Decorators
Fifty Years of Satisfied Patrons
For Appointment for Estimates
TELEPHONE SOMERSET 0791-M

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

The Mabel Holt Shop
Linens and Gifts
All Books advertised in the Monitor, including "The Bible: Beacon Light of History," by Albert Field Gilmore, Litt. D.
1383 MAIN STREET Tel. 3-5334

TAUNTON

Special Buy
of
Ladies' Sample Gloves $1.00 a pair
Value to $3.50
THE SEELEY CO.
52-54 Taunton Green

Next Week
Thomas' Annual Sale
of Dependable Housekeeping Goods. Low prices on Sheets, Cases, Towels, etc. Stock up then.
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 MAIN STREET, TAUNTON, MASS.
The House of Courtesy

LUX
Always in Stock as Well as the Other Famous Products of Lever Brothers.
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON Phone 940 MASS.

WALTHAM

Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Eat the Best at Reasonable Prices
ADAMS CREAMERY
Your good will is our greatest asset.
Give Us a Trial
745 Moody St., corner of Orange

Homer's Service Station
HOMER GADBOY, Mgr.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
185 PROSPECT ST. TEL. WAL. 2761

WATERTOWN

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastry
6A Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown

WELLESLEY HILLS

WELLESLEY FARMS DAIRY
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont. Tel. Wel. 1456 for
PERFECTED PROTECTED QUALITY

WEYMOUTH

No Shrinking, No Graying, No Milling
Correctly Cleansed Flannels
F. W. DYER, Inc.
WEY. 1980

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

PETE HOWATT
Filling Station
Atlas Tires and Tire Repairing — Complete Lubrication Service—Washing—Polishing Simonizing
FORD SALES and SERVICE
15 Woodside Ave. Ocean 2476

IDEAL MARKET
197 Winthrop St. Ocean 0241
Fancy Fowl . . . . . lb. 27c
Face of Rump . . . . . lb. 27c
Fancy Brisket . . . . . lb. 23c
Ideal Mayonnaise . . . Pt. 23c
Fancy Fresh Salmon and Peas for July 4th. Order now.

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Legs Lamb (Genuine Spring 1936) 31c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl (4½-6-lb. aver.) 28c lb.
1 lb. Hothouse Tomatoes } All for 29c
1 Native Iceberg Lettuce
1 Cucumber
Fresh Green or Butter Beans (1½ lb.-2 qts.) 15c
Fresh Guinea Haddock . . . . . 10c lb
Fresh Mackerel . . . . . 2 lbs. for 15c

Revere Ice and Fuel Co.
Curtis Oil Co.
A. H. CURTIS, Mgr.
COKE and HEATING OILS
HIGHEST QUALITY COAL
Estab. 1912 REVERE 0088

DELICIOUS
Bread—Rolls—Cake
Pastry
Have You Tasted Our Famous Blueberry Pie?
Bread and Pie Shop
21 Somerset Ave., Winthrop Centre

WORCESTER

Slocum's Famous
Men's Ties
In New Summer Patterns 88c
SLOCUM'S SILK STORE
476 MAIN STREET *Second Floor*

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 29 Devonshire Place — Comfortable board residence, good catering, every comfort; central; 1 min. sea; 42/- weekly. MRS. MILLS.

FOWEY, CORNWALL, GREEN BANK HOTEL —Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; hot and cold, electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2 Good table, every comfort bridge running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY.—LITTLEDEAN GUEST HOUSE, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up. Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting. 50s 70s Illus Tariff "W. V."

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT—Flat to let; self-contained; 3 living rooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; well fitted; garden; good situation; £90 inclusive. A. 151 Widmore Road

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARNES—Leasehold house, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices; geyser; Ideal boiler; garden; moderate price; near Common. MISS EVANS, 18, Connaught Ave., East Sheen.

SURREY—Freehold detached house, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, loggia, garage, central heating, charming secluded garden; near Common and park; gravel soil. 6 Berwyn Rd., Richmond.

SUSSEX DOWNS—House, 12 bedrooms, 4 reception, cloakroom, 4 W. C's, 2 bathrooms, electric, gas, main water, central heating, garages; fine extensive views sea; downlands. Box W-61—BCM/CSM, London

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let, furnished, charming seaside and country house, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms, every comfort and convenience; garage. Box W-27—BCM/CSM, London.

IPSWICH—Unfurnished house, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, etc.; good garden with room for garage; £1 p. w. or £50 p. a. inclusive; vacant now. TAYLOR, 135 Camden Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study languages music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday or school; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc MR. and MRS BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Shirley, 19 Cantelupe Rd.—Comfortable GUEST HOUSE, south aspect; 2 minutes sea; moderate terms; highly recommended. MISS BAKER.

KENT—Charming 16th century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bathroom; indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ guineas weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Tel.: Bethersden 27.

KENT—Comfortable country house has double and single bedroom available; permanent or transient; 3 gns. per head. SARSFIELD-HALL, Rucking Hill House, Hollingbourne.

LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX.—Guests received; modern house; convenient 2 Christian Science churches, country and seaside; terms on application. MR. and MRS. GRAY, 249 Elm Rd.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WINCHESTER, 2 Clifton Road—Guests welcomed in comfortable home; sunny rooms, electric, hot and cold, nice garden. RUSDEN.

WITNEY, OXON—Week-end paying guests for rest and study; pretty country house; close to Christian Science society; 7/6 per day; light suppers. MRS. TITE, Waterloo House.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE. From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object, 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED. JOHN LAMBETH, "Harmony," 28 Henty Road, Worthing, Sussex.

POST VACANT

ESSEX—Good cook general; good home and outings; help given. Apply: "K," "Wendy Cot," Broadway, Gidea Park.

RUSHDEN, Northamptonshire — Companion-help, young; three in family, girl 7; woman for rough work; modern house; good home. FLEEMAN, Wellingborough Road.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN wishes post as companion, cheery, musical, adaptable; where music appreciated, pocket money; highest references. MRS. LAKE, Hillcrest, Charterhouse Rd., Orpington.

LADY having had own home and other housekeeping experience now seeks position manageress paying guest house or small hotel; country preferred. Box W-400—BCM/CSM, London.

MARRIED couple, aged 30, with hotel, farming and sporting experience, seek management of country place. Box W-409—BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BATH, Somerset—For sale or to let, desirable residence situated finest residential part of Bath; suitable for conversion into flats; ground floor, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, china pantry, bathroom, lavatory; 1st. floor, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, china pantry, bathroom, lavatory; basement, maids' sitting room, larders, cellars; garden. 6, Camden Crescent, Bath. Box W-416—BCM/CSM, London.

For All Properties in
SEVENOAKS and WEST KENT
KEMP & THOMAS, SEVENOAKS 916

SEE NEXT PAGE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road 'Phone 4912

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pasco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

High Class Bakers Tel 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
(W. Pearson Pratt, Proprietor)
Awarded Cups & Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

"Support Your Advertisers as They Support You"
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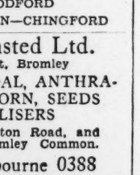

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—BROTHER LAWRENCE

Daily Features

ASSUREDLY we are members one of another in a deeper sense than we can fathom; and the acknowledgment of this truth must be the beginning of the Christian practice.—BISHOP CREIGHTON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Who Could Help Liking Percy and Edward!

"IT WAS the last day of school before the long vacation," said Uncle Peter, "and when the children had finished their last lesson, Miss Peppercorn—"

"I think you mean Miss Peppermint, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie.

"He often forgets her name," said Jennie.

"Didn't I say 'Peppermint'?" said Uncle Peter.

"You said 'Peppercorn'," said Jennie.

"Perhaps I did," said Uncle Peter. "The names are not altogether unlike, and Amelia Peppercorn is Mary Peppermint's very best friend, so people often get them mixed up. So, as I was saying, Miss Peppercorn—"

"Peppermint," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"As I should have said," continued Uncle Peter, "Miss Peppermint made a little speech. 'Children,' said Miss Peppermint, 'we have come to the end of another happy school year, and as it is the custom at that time to vote on who is the most popular student, I am going to ask Percy Pig

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edward Elephant Collected the Votes

to distribute paper on which each one of you may vote. Edward Elephant will collect the votes.' And then the children all gave three ringing cheers."

"I suppose that was because Miss Peppermint was so popular herself," said Jimmie.

"I dare say you are right," said Uncle Peter. "Well, round went Percy Pig with the pieces of paper, keeping one for himself. And then all the children wrote something on his or her piece of paper, and they were all so quick about it that Miss Peppercorn was surprised."

"You mean Miss Peppermint was surprised," said Jennie.

"I mean what I say," said Uncle Peter. "Miss Peppercorn was visiting Miss Peppermint. 'How quickly they made their dear little decisions,' said Miss Peppercorn to Miss Peppermint. 'Now if little Edward Elephant will collect the votes we will see how their choices agree.'

"So Edward Elephant collected the votes, and when he had given them to Miss Peppermint he sat down at the double desk that he shared with Percy Pig, and folded his paws."

"I know how *they* voted," said Jennie.

"Percy voted for Edward," said Jimmie, "and Edward voted for Percy."

"I think that must have been about how it was," said Uncle Peter. "Anyway, there was a breathless silence while Miss Peppermint counted the votes. First she put them all together and took a sheet of copy paper and a pencil to put down the result. Then she unfolded a vote and looked at it and wrote something on her paper and laid the vote on her desk. Then she looked at another vote, laid it on top of the first, and wrote on the paper again, and so on until she had looked at all the votes. And then she studied the sheet of paper and added the votes up with her pencil.

"'I have now counted the votes, children,' said Miss Peppermint. 'I see that 27 of you voted for both Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, and that one of you voted for Percy Pig, and another for Edward Elephant. So I think we may safely say that your little playmates Percy and Edward are together the most popular child in the school.'

"And after that," said Uncle Peter, "all the children gave three more ringing cheers."

What They Say

In Education

"I am convinced that we must seek in our educational methods the causes of some of our faults of today."—*Henry Ford.*

Via Radio

"Nowadays, songs are written to be heard, rather than to be sung."—*Irving Berlin.*

Refreshing Sign

"It is refreshing how many good men will give a willing hand to a rightful purpose."—*Richard E. Byrd.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Porridge

THIS is a game that children love, and it is good fun, too, for grownups who do not mind running about a little.

Seat the players in two lines facing each other, preferably on the floor; and at one end of the lines place a waste paper basket—the porridge pot. Roll up a newspaper and tie it—the porridge spoon.

One player—we will call him Jack—who has the "spoon," touches Jill, one of the seated players, on the head, and runs to put the spoon into the pot. Jill chases him, gets the spoon out of the pot, and tries to touch Jack with it before he can sit down in *her* place. If she fails to do so, she touches another player on the head, puts the spoon in the pot, runs to sit down in *his* place; and so the game goes on. But if Jill catches Jack before he is seated, then he must chase her, while she tries to put the spoon in the pot and get back to her own place.

This game is much simpler to play than to describe, and it grows very thrilling when the players go quickly and "keep the pot boiling."
—Mary E. T., Harrogate, Yorks, Eng.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

An Omer

IN THE sixteenth chapter of Exodus, the passage dealing with the gathering of the manna by the children of Israel in the wilderness, they are given explicit instructions to collect no more than "an omer for every man" (verse 16); though on the sixth day they were permitted to gather two omers a head, so that they would have enough to last not only for that day, but also for the sabbath which followed it (verse 22), and on which they were allowed to perform no tasks which were not absolutely necessary (cf. Ex. 20:10).

The "omer" was a Hebrew measure of capacity, equivalent to one tenth of an "ephah" (or "bushel"), as explained in Ex. 16:36; and so it was roughly equal to 7 1-5 pints. Sometimes the word is used with reference strictly to the quantity measured (cf. verse 16), and sometimes it means rather the vessel or cup which was used to measure out that amount (verse 18).

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss Goatherd's Job Is a Lofty One

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. E. R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.—Photograph by G. Muller, Berner Overland

A Refreshing Pastoral Scene in the High Alps of Switzerland

Daily Anecdote

A Weighty Stamp

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

STAMP collecting may seem puerile to some, but it has a strange fascination if we but look behind the scenes of various issues.

There is a certain Nicaraguan stamp, for instance, which turned the tide of a mighty project and robbed its country of a great waterway. The French who started the building of the important canal across the Isthmus of Panama were anxious to dispose of the responsibility to Uncle Sam. He had already laid plans for a similar venture across Nicaragua, in fact, had surveyed the ground, laid all plans, and was about to present the undertaking to Congress for approval.

But the French, who had already spent $270,000,000 and completed two fifths of the job, were not to be denied. A clever young French statesman discovered a Nicaraguan stamp issue showing a sunset, with clouds resembling smoke in the background. He bought up as many as he could lay his hands on, sent one to each United States congressman, proving beyond a shadow of a doubt, through Nicaragua's own stamp, that the country was infested with active volcanoes, that a canal through such country was not only infeasible, but dangerous.

Even though this was not so, the startled congressmen voted down the Nicaraguan plans and Uncle Sam subsequently completed the Panama Canal. Quite a responsibility for one tiny stamp.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: About the best commencement thought of the year is that of the president of Johns Hopkins, who reminds graduates that they have been lent an education on which society expects interest and ultimate repayment of principal.

Punch: A Sussex man who claims to be the fastest working jobbing-gardener was recently interviewed by two newspaper reporters. They found him resting on his laurels.

Humorist: It is estimated that there are 9000 people engaged in giving instruction on the roads. Not counting wives.

In Lighter Vein

Scat!

The artist who is painting a portrait of President Roosevelt has been in the habit of entering the White House by the front door of the executive offices, where the guards know him. One day recently he decided on a short cut through the side entrance. A guard halted him. "What's in that package you've got?" he asked.

"Just an easel," said the artist.

"Well, we don't allow animals in the White House," snapped the guard.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Aha!

Father: "Hard work never hurt anyone."

Son: "That's the trouble, Dad. I want to engage in something that has the spice of danger in it."

Friends

It happened at the spring training camp of a major league baseball club.

"The umpire for today's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?" inquired the gatekeeper of the manager.

"An umpire with two friends?" gasped the manager when he could get his breath. "Sure!"—*Grit.*

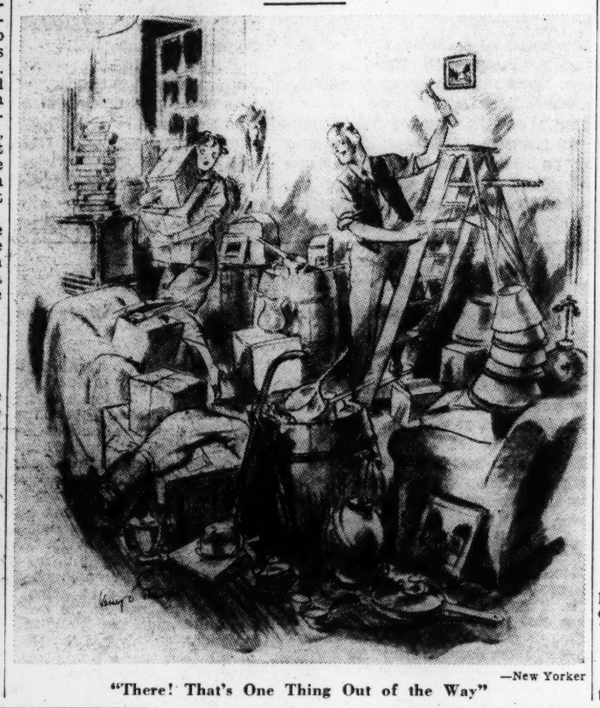
To Even Things

Cook: "You eat twice as much as the last maid."

Maid: "Yes, but to make up for it I shall only stay half as long."

Heard in the Aisle

Usher (arousing member): "You paid for a pew, not a berth, Brother Jackson!"



"There! That's One Thing Out of the Way" —New Yorker

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A READER from Bolton, England, submits the following quotation from Dickens in cryptic form. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"ZUX TXWJ GUJ JUU DNWJ-

REZ OUGOFXBP JDNJ HIUW-

HPIRJZ RW CPFRORJZ."

2. Letter Changing

LETTER-CHANGING experts are climbing the "ladders" to success. A New York City reader submits several, among them the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change DUCK to SOUP in 5 moves.

3. How Many of Each?

IF YOU pay 20 cents for 20 pieces of candy, and the prices of the candies are 4 cents each; 2 for one cent; and 4 for one cent, how many of each kind will you get?

4. Letter Juggling

THREE different 7-letter words are possible from the 7 letters below. Two are fairly easy. Can you find all three?

A C D E I L T

5. Rebus

HERE'S an old-timer from a San Francisco reader, and one which should not be too hard for younger readers. It represents a sentence of four words, and contains some good advice.

THINK
THINK ACTING

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

For the Scrapbook

Common Sense

Common sense does not ask an impossible chessboard, but takes the one before it and plays the game.—*Wendell Phillips*

Thoughts

Look sharply after your thoughts; they come unlooked for.—*Emerson.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Advertising Errand Boy

A LAD knew there was nothing novel about running errands, but he decided to say the thing in a novel way to a possible clientele. He had a snapshot of himself mounted on cards, on which he printed the following rhyme:

For simply a nickle,
Or maybe a dime,
I will run your errands
And do them on time.
If the job is little
Or a hard one to do
I'll be glad to oblige
And see the thing through.

The idea really impressed the fact that here was a boy eager to do the various things many women, and men as well, about the neighborhood wanted done on many occasions. After he had once done a job for anyone in his kindly, efficient manner, his business career as an errand boy was assured, and he was kept busy.—C. A. R., Boone, Iowa.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Disease (M. O. H.)—The correspondent reports hearing this word read as though it were "dis-ease."

Although the term "dis-ease" is employed for a definite purpose by certain writers (and is pronounced as spelled, *dis-eez'*), the familiar word "disease" is properly pronounced *dih-zeez'*. Readers and speakers might well avoid any uncalled-for pronunciations, however enlightening and interpretive, lest they earn the criticism of endeavoring to develop a lingo.

Our (C. J. B.)—The correspondent says that this word, especially at the beginning of the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, is frequently slighted, or is made to sound like "are."

It would seem that when members of a congregation join in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, an individual and united effort might well be made to repeat it in its entirety, beginning with the word "our"—sounding it properly, of course, with the diphthong *ou*, as in *out*. When everyone utters "Our Father," there is an abiding and reverential testimony to brotherhood.

Evil (C. J. B.)—The inquirer states that the preference in the new Webster's is for *e-v'l*, but that when the word is read in public worship, when the rate of speaking is much slower than in conversation, the *i* seems to need some hint of its presence.

The editor has a letter from the publishers of Webster's which sides with the opinion of the inquirer. We can reconcile ourselves to this provided the *i* is kept clipped-short, as in charity.

Literature (C. J. B.)—For years, this department held out for a distinct *-ture* as the last syllable of this word; and it seems to come so naturally now that we shall not make the effort to palatalize the *tu* into the obvious *choo*, notwithstanding the allegation that it "is the natural pronunciation in general use by unaffected speakers in all common words" (Webster's Guide to Pronunciation, p. liii, par. 249).

So let those who have had difficulty with *lit'-er-a-ture* find glad relief in *lit'-er-a-choor*—with Webster's blessings. And we shall strive not to lift so much as an eyebrow.

Mexico, D. F. (E. N. S.)—The abbreviation "D. F." stands for "Distrito Federal" (federal district), similar to our District of Columbia, as in "Washington, D. C."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyalty and Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Prescott, Ariz.

FOR 52 years Robert H——, of Yapavai County, had searched for silver. Most of the time he had been broke. He made some small strikes, but the money never lasted long.

Not long ago he and his helper, Jack McM——, went back to one of his old claims, 18 miles from here, where 30 years ago he had driven a 70-foot tunnel following a 14-inch vein of some reddish brown and black material. Just as in 1906, he thought it worthless; but his helper insisted on taking samples.

The report showed that it contained 50 ounces of gold to the ton!

The faith and loyalty of two men have their reward in the sequel to this. The helper, who had been working for the prospector for seven months without a cent of pay, was immediately taken in as full partner; and a merchant, Ralph D——, who for the same seven months had been supplying groceries on credit, without much hope of ever getting his money, was assigned an interest.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Chairman

Question: Originally, our public library constitution provided for a board of trustees of three members of three-year terms each, one retiring each year and one to replace being elected at the same time; the senior member to act as chairman. Later, an amendment to the constitution increased the board to six members, two to be elected each year for three-year terms, but no provision was made in the clause relating to the chairman.

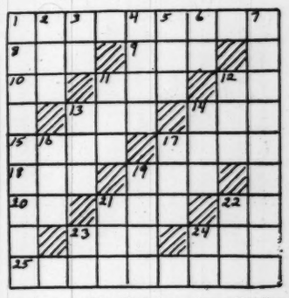
Since there are two members of the board serving their third year, what will decide which of the two is chairman? If the chairman at the end of his term is again elected as a member of the board, is he then a junior or senior member of the board?

Answer: Since the members did not clarify the word "senior" when changing the number of members of the board, the deduction is that the word "senior" refers to total years of service, since there will always be two members serving their third year of a term.

If a member were elected for several terms in succession, this would make that person chairman for an indefinite period, until he failed of election. If that is not the intent, the bylaw should be changed.

Meanwhile, the members could authorize the board to elect a chairman from one of the two members serving their third year.

Biblical Crossword



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Son of Hemon
8. Reverence
9. A halting place for caravans
10. Symbol for kiloliter
11. Son of Zophah
12. Exist
13. Writing implement of Judges 5:14
14. Son of Caleb
15. "Let me be weighed in an ---- balance, that God may know mine integrity"
17. Instrument for telling time of day
18. Statute
19. Third son of Noah
20. Book of Daniel is in this part of Bible (abbr.)
21. Number of commandments given to Moses
22. Near
23. "--- no man any thing, but to love one another" (Rom. 13:8)
24. Be situated
25. Jewish political party who favored the Herods and Roman dependence

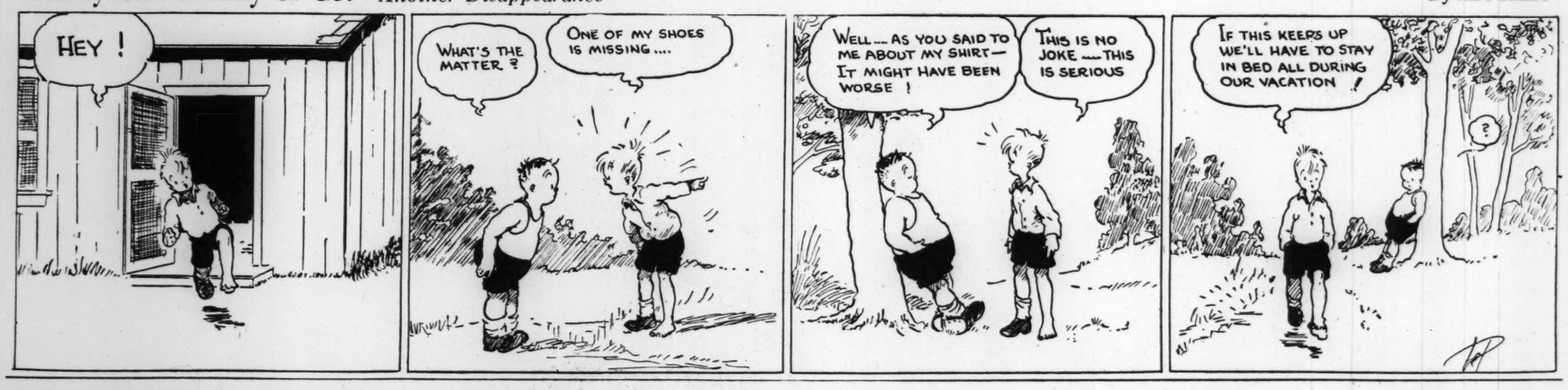
Down

1. Desert encampment (Num. 33:25)
2. Instrument for piercing small holes
3. Pronoun used at beginning of second and third verses of Twenty-third Psalm
4. David captured it and called it "the city of David"
5. Country mentioned in Esth. 1:1 (abbr.)
6. Upon
7. They were founded by Hamul
11. Domestic fowl common in Palestine
12. Head of a family of Asher
13. Church bench
14. Town in southern Judah
16. Large vessel for holding liquids
17. Fifth son of Jacob
19. Have a care
21. Number of tablets on which commandments were written
22. Landmark on eastern boundary of Canaan
23. Either
24. French article

[Solutions Appear Elsewhere]

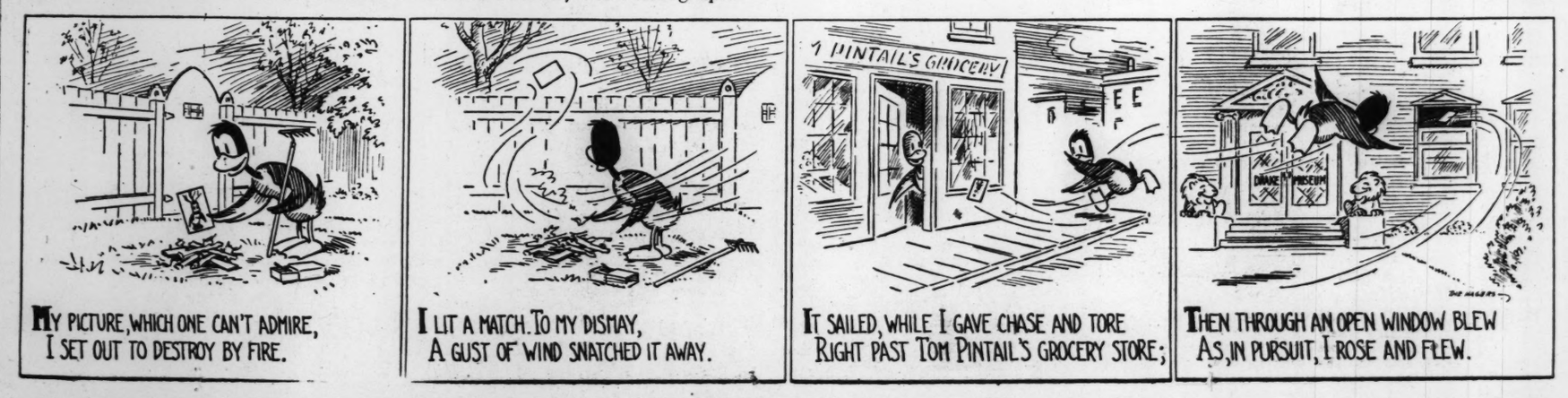
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Disappearance*

By LE PELLEY


HEY !
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
ONE OF MY SHOES IS MISSING....
WELL... AS YOU SAID TO ME ABOUT MY SHIRT— IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE !
THIS IS NO JOKE... THIS IS SERIOUS
IF THIS KEEPS UP WE'LL HAVE TO STAY IN BED ALL DURING OUR VACATION !
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Trail of the Photograph*

By THE HAGERS


MY PICTURE, WHICH ONE CAN'T ADMIRE, I SET OUT TO DESTROY BY FIRE.
I LIT A MATCH. TO MY DISMAY, A GUST OF WIND SNATCHED IT AWAY.
T PINTAIL'S GROCERY
IT SAILED, WHILE I GAVE CHASE AND TORE RIGHT PAST TOM PINTAIL'S GROCERY STORE;
DUKE MUSEUM
THEN THROUGH AN OPEN WINDOW BLEW AS, IN PURSUIT, I ROSE AND FLEW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Democratic Platform

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not good at backing up. The platform adopted at Philadelphia, but largely formulated in the White House, indicates no presidential purpose to retreat. Naturally the party in power points with pride more than it views with alarm. And the Democratic master puts the emphasis on what "we have" done rather than on anything startling that "we will do." Yet, it shows every intention of going on with the present policies of the Administration.

At the beginning of the Philadelphia convention Mr. Farley said, "The continuance of the New Deal is the issue." The platform appears to bear him out. There seems to be in it no abandonment of established purpose, no new offering of "white rabbits," although those who wish may find them in the monetary and constitutional amendment planks.

But except in a loose sense, continuance of the New Deal cannot be the issue.

For three reasons:

(1) Part of the New Deal rose out of the emergency and passed with it. The monetary and constitutional amendment planks are relics of depression desperation. The fact that they are put forward now so tentatively is proof that the economic and popular pressures behind them have relaxed.

(2) Parts of the New Deal cannot be an issue because they have been adopted by the Republicans. Take farm policy; oil conservation; land retirement; adjustment of production to markets—all are in both platforms. Collective bargaining, regulation of security sales and of the interstate activities of public utilities are all in the program adopted at Cleveland. The Republicans also now favor federal funds for unemployment relief and social security, although offering different methods of administration.

(3) Parts of the New Deal are already defunct. In his address at the opening of Congress last January, Mr. Roosevelt declared, "We will not retreat." The next day the Supreme Court threw out AAA. Earlier it had destroyed NRA, which in popular estimation was so much of the New Deal that headline writers used it as a synonym. Three or four other New Deal measures suffered the same fate. Some of the problems they deal with may again became acute, but as in the case of the Guffey Act, Congress has refused to revive them, and whatever the results of the election, there is now little likelihood of hasty action.

It may be said that the Roosevelt purpose to extend federal powers remains. Apparently it does. The platform says that "transactions and activities which inevitably overflow state boundaries call for both state and federal treatment," and it lumps working conditions and monopolies with floods and drought. But it promises to proceed within the Constitution, and seems to take the same ground as Governor Landon about asking for an amendment only if it is proved necessary.

The "planned economy," which was always rather unplanned and contradictory, seems to fade out a bit. We find rather repeated references to the curbing of monopoly and the protection of the consumer. Even the farm plank calls for "the production of all the market will absorb, both at home and abroad, plus a reserve supply sufficient to insure fair prices to consumers." And then there is the statement that the issue is between Republican administration that "would again regiment" the people "in the service of privileged groups, and a Democratic administration dedicated to the establishment of equal economic opportunity for all."

This sounds so much like the Republican declaration for "free enterprise and equality of opportunity" that one might almost imagine there were no differences. There are differences, but they are more in methods and attitudes than in words and phrases. The Democratic Party makes its chief appeal to, and bases its largest strength on, the economically weak, such as the farmer, the laborer and the debtor. The Republican Party looks more to those able to take care of themselves in unregulated competition, the industrialist, the employer, and the creditor. There are also of course sectional differences, partly economic, partly traditional and temperamental. These things explain much of the general Democratic attitude.

And despite all the Philadelphia platform's glances toward a freer economy, its eyes all the time are on what government has done and can do for the people. "We have put the farmer, business man, worker, youth, on the road to freedom and prosperity" may be contrasted with the Republican platform statement that, "The fate of the nation will depend, not so much on the wisdom and power of government, as on the character and virtue, self-reliance, industry and thrift of the people."

Education vs. Intimidation

PROF. SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, Harvard historian, once thought there were some schoolteachers at least whom the teachers' oath laws could not affect. Those in the physics department, for example, or in other nonpolitical fields. But now he has revealed himself a somewhat wiser man.

A friend, he informed the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, teaches physics in the Boston schools. Recently he devoted his period to a discussion of the eclipse that has since then occurred. At the end of the class a pupil raised his hand. "Where can we go to see the eclipse?" It was on the tip of the teacher's tongue to say: Russia. But suppose a boy in the class was the son of a member of certain patriotic societies? Or of a certain type of politician? It might get around that Mr. So-and-so was advising his students—yes, actually urging them—to visit the source of American sedition on the subtle pretext of looking at an eclipse! The climax of the story may seem preposterous to some. The teacher thought better of using the word "Russia," and dismissed the class.

It might be said that so timorous a public servant deserves scorn rather than sympathy. But not by one who understands how intimidation works. This teacher was not so much a coward as a realist. Like other teachers, he no doubt has seen his words time and again misquoted by pupils. Visits from irate parents and complaints to the principal which can be traced to some twisted remark, are common occurrences.

Hence the extreme caution, which is less likely to be the exception than the rule, under a regime of open or disguised red-baiting. Teachers as a group recognize only too well that a distorted statement, however innocently inspired, can make all sorts of trouble for them. This is the working of intimidation. And in Massachusetts, at least, the testimony of the teachers' oath advocates leaves no doubt that their object is to suppress what they define as sedition, not merely to put an innocuous oath on the lawbooks.

A teacher has no alternative to the most extreme caution. And if such discretion caused a teacher of physics to avoid all appearance of advising pupils to visit Russia, what warping of free education must there not be in the classes on government and sociology?

Teaching which elaborately ignores Communism and Fascism, which shies away from a candid appraisal of the various competing forms of government, is especially perilous in this era of rapid change. Ignorance is the most fertile breeding ground for alarm. So it is that teachers' oath laws tend toward an uneasy, suspicious public, the more easily stampeded into panic by political opportunists. It is not the better part of patriotism to render its people so vulnerable to bogies.

Sweden's New Government

OWING to the troubled situation in Europe, even such a tranquil nation as Sweden has gone through a governmental crisis, but this does not imply a change in its social legislative course. The new government's only clear mandate is to put into force a program for improving the national defense, to which the retiring government could not fully agree.

There have been many debates as to the relative merits of the European parliamentary system and the American machinery of checks and balances. The more rigid American form may be more stable, but it is less responsive to public opinion. In the last Swedish election in the fall of 1932 the labor forces made considerable gains, exactly as the Democratic Party did in the United States two months later, but whereas the new American Administration could not take hold until five months later, the Swedish Social-Democrats were installed as executives in ten days.

While the Labor Government would have yielded to national defense demands to a certain extent, it would not follow quite so far as the situation seemed to the parliamentary majority to demand. But whereas in America nothing would have happened until after the election, and two months after that, in Sweden the Cabinet resigned at once and in two days was succeeded by another party group. The electoral argument will follow instead of precede the change. If the public should approve the labor point of view, there will be another quick change and no "lame duck" period in between.

It would of course be a mistake to expect the new government to throw to the winds everything that the previous one has done. The Social-Democrats have been succeeded, not by the Opposition, but by their allies, the farmers. Both are minority parties and neither could govern without the other. On the national defense issue alone the farmers will get support from the other bourgeois parties, but in other respects they will need their friends to the Left.

The executive power has shifted from one wing to the other of the same combination. Heretofore Per Albin Hansson, Labor leader, has governed by the aid of Axel Pehrsson, farm leader. Now the roles are reversed. Next to improving the national defense, the new cabinet promises to strengthen the national economy, relieve unemployment still further, stimulate foreign trade, aid agriculture and lower taxes on the poor and increase those of the rich. On all those points, except possibly the first, it will get aid from its predecessors.

MOST OF US shouldn't complain about having such a hard time. Just look at all the kings who are unemployed.

Scotland Yard History

Book News of the Day

THE STORY OF SCOTLAND YARD, by Sir Basil Thompson (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3), cannot be recommended to the avid reader of detective fiction—that is, not if he still believes that the men from the Yard arrive at the scene of the crime "in bowlers and carrying neatly rolled umbrellas." But if he is prepared to relinquish certain cherished notions which the average detective book seems bound to convey, and is ready to observe at close quarters the inner workings of the world's most famous police department, then the book can be not only recommended but urged upon him.

Sir Basil Thompson was head of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard from June, 1913, until his retirement in 1921. Under his administration and during the particularly trying war years the Yard rose to great heights. His close affiliation with the organization for a long period makes his book particularly authoritative.

* * *

The book is more than a story of Scotland Yard; it is literally a history. Because it is a history, some of its appeal may be lost upon the perfunctory reader, but at the same time it becomes more valuable to the student of criminology, who finds it to be a reliable and comprehensive reference book.

When the first attempts were made to establish a law-enforcing body in England, distinct from the military, the greatest opposition arose from the people themselves, who believed that such a body would constitute a menace to their personal liberties. This attitude on behalf of the majority made it most difficult for the minority, who saw the growing need for such institutions. The author follows the evolution of Britain's present highly efficient police organization from those early days, using the case method wherever possible.

* * *

The book is full of names prominent in the police annals of England. To name a few: There is Sir Thomas de Veil, justice of the peace, detective and first of a long line of expert criminologists; Sir Henry Fielding, who created the Bow Street Runners, forerunners of the Metropolitan Police; his brother Sir John Fielding, who succeeded him, and Sir Robert Peel, father of the Metropolitan Police Act. It was with the passing of this act and the establishment of the Metropolitan Police with offices in Great Scotland Yard that the present famous organization had its inception.

Although certain popular misconceptions are erased by the book the reader is likely to be left firm in the conviction that Scotland Yard is worthy of the fame that has been bestowed upon it.

J. C. B.

Hasn't He Had Enough of the William Tell Act?

Passport to an Introduction

"DID you say that was a picture of Maude Adams — *the* Maude Adams?" Billy and I had climbed to the attic storeroom of the stone house at Gloucester. It was his family's summer home, but mine had rented it for the season, so we both took a proprietary interest in the place. From behind a stack of old pictures I had pulled a colored photograph of two happy, childish faces. The boy, brown-eyed and dark-haired, gazed wistfully at a golden-haired little girl, complete in all the sugar and spice requirements—rosy lips, ringlets, and dimples.

Billy had said, as casually as if he were announcing that the tide was high, that this was a photograph of his father and Maude Adams!

"But where—how—" I began incoherently.

Billy was grinning. "Dad and Maude used to play together when they were little," he explained with a wide smile. "Grandmother thought they were so cute that she had their picture taken together. Here's the date on the back."

Surely enough, there on the back of the photograph was the date, with the names, Maude Adams and William Wallace, in the grandmother's handwriting. Could she have dreamed, the young Mrs. Wallace, that some day the golden-haired child would thrill thousands with her Peter Pan?

* * *

In the autumn following that incident in the attic, Maude Adams made her farewell tour in "The Merchant of Venice." From the time her appearance in Boston was first announced, Billy and I planned how we could get the picture to her, what we should say if we were granted an audience, just how one should behave in the presence of so famous a stage personage, and if we should dare ask her to autograph the picture.

Billy decided to write. "Dear Miss Adams," the letter began, "Last summer I discovered a photograph of you and my father, taken when you were children. It would give me great pleasure to show you the picture, if you are at all interested in it. May I see you after the Friday evening performance? Please do not bother to answer if you are too busy to see me. Otherwise I shall be there."

Friday night came at long last. Antonio and Bassanio gestured their way about the stage for a scene, then we were transported to Belmont, and across the footlights floated Miss Adams's voice, "By my troth, Nerissa, my little body is aweary of this great world."

All too soon the curtain fell. Time and again the company bowed, smiled and bowed again to the audience's enthusiastic applause. Billy and I stared at each other apprehensively. Suddenly it burst upon us. Who were we to dare words with so great a person?

"Miss Adams's dressing room? Right there, sir." The stage hand pointed to a door. Did we fancy that he looked on us with awe?

* * *

Billy knocked. A maid poked her head out, and said at once, "Mr. Wallace?" Billy gulped, nodded assent, and the door shut again.

In a moment Miss Adams stood before us, gracious, smiling, and inquiring in that lovely voice if we were the people who had written about the picture. Billy produced the photograph. "Here it is," he said, his voice husky with excitement.

"Oh," said Miss Adams with a little sigh. "It *is* a nice picture. And I even remember that little blue dress." She smiled at us, from a long distance it seemed, then queried politely, "And this is your father, you say. How is he now?"

"He's in New York. He's well," replied Billy, then haltingly added, "We enjoyed the play tonight."

I tried to remember the little speech I had composed; tried and failed, and could only murmur, "Oh Miss Adams, it was lovely."

We chatted for awhile—we two in awe, and she so friendly and gracious. We forgot the bare stage, and the cold wind that somehow found its way inside the theater. We would have stayed there indefinitely had not Miss Adams said, "Do come in out of the draft, children. It's very chilly here."

At that we remembered enough of our early training to thank her for the audience, and to bid her farewell. But just as we were leaving Billy held out the picture and said, "Please take it. I want you to have it, and I'm sure Dad would."

We left then, but at the end of the stage I looked over my shoulder and glimpsed Miss Adams, a wistful little smile upon her lips, gazing at the picture of the child Maude.

M. R. S.

Labor—and Tariff Benefits

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the communication in the Monitor from the Baltimore gentleman relative to the relation of the Republican Party and the Hawley-Smoot tariff to the depression, it seems to me that notwithstanding your correspondent's evident sincerity, his premises and conclusions are mixed and contradictory.

The great Elector of Brandenburg did not initiate the tariff idea. The genesis of tariffs is shrouded in antiquity. The early Egyptians had it; the Babylonians had it; and it prevailed with the Romans at the dawn of the Christian era. Practically all countries have some time or other levied duties on imports, and most of them do now, either for revenue or protection.

The first United States tariff was enacted in 1789, for "the encouragement and protection of manufacturers." Even the low duties fixed in that measure established the effectiveness of the principle as an aid to prosperity, but that did not prevent the tariff from becoming, what it has always been, a political issue. But be it known, that while the Republican Party espoused the cause, they did not originate the protective tariff. In this connection, history will show that the greatest eras of prosperity in the United States, the wealthiest country of modern times on the face of the globe, have been attained under Republican administrations and high tariffs.

After the war ascending wage scales were the direct motivating influence back of the Hawley-Smoot enactment, It was a question of reduction of wages to reduce manufacturing costs to overcome the foreign wage differential or of raising the tariff barrier to the same end. The depression was worldwide, and it is both idle and foolish to put the blame for it on any man, group, party or nation.

We are accustomed to think of a tariff solely as a protection to the capital side of industry. This is wrong. Capital is merely the intermediary—the goat—if you will. Labor, whether on farm or in factory, is the direct and almost sole beneficiary of a high protective tariff.

If American labor wants a reduction of the tariff, it will have to content itself with a reduction in wages. I wonder if our Baltimore friend knows of any Japanese workmen of the unskilled labor class who drive to their work in automobiles? This morning on my way to the office I passed a modest WPA relief project. The autos of the workmen lined both sides of the street for a block and choked a vacant lot. There was not a Model T "jallopy" in the collection of principally modern cars. When the American workingman concludes to interpret the "abundant life" in terms of a few pennies per day, a bowl of rice, and gunnysacking pants and shirt, we can have free trade and lots of it.

The Democratic lust for revision of the tariff in their 1932 platform has thus far been nobly restrained. The Administration has contented itself with fussing over political clap-trap built on the reciprocity theory, sugar-coated with unctuous "good neighbor" generalities. The trouble there is that reciprocity in trade and human greed do not mix.

After the war, a certain industry found its domestic markets invaded by a competitive product from Japan. The free importation was via a technical hole in the current tariff law. The Japanese hand-made goods were offered at retail at less than the domestic machine-made manufacturing cost. The Hawley-Smoot law plugged this hole and saved both the manufacturers and their high-paid labor.

The Baltimore gentleman calls attention to the diminution of foreign trade passing through his port. No doubt the custom house barriers erected abroad have played their part in this, but most assuredly the drop has had efficient assistance at home from bungling attempts to throttle the law of supply and demand and the childish attempts to squander ourselves rich. Does the gentleman believe that it would cure the depression to open our unquestioned domestic markets to the wholesale dumping of foreign goods for the sake of securing a much more limited outlet abroad at long-time and uncertain credits?

CARL C. CURTIS

Pasadena, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to reply to a letter on the Editorial Page of the Monitor captioned "When Protection Is Destructive," in which the writer blames Hoover for the depression, due to the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.

The very fact that other nations are experiencing the same difficulties should be reason enough for his silence on the subject. To begin with, the depression is an aftermath of the World War, followed by a lack of buying power superinduced by war debts, flight of money, and the general dumping of foreign-owned American securities—the latter alone played a big part in bringing on the depression.

European investors, sensing a lack of security in their own countries, and the temptation to share our paper profits, were responsible for the transfer of millions of dollars to this country, bringing about a money shortage in their own countries.

On the other hand, it was Hoover who prevented a collapse of Germany, which would have been followed by other countries had not a moratorium been declared in response to President Hindenburg's plea for help from oppressive war debts.

D. L. SMITH

Denver, Colo.

Campaign Funds and Postmasters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Spoiling for Election," wherein you attack Mr. Farley for soliciting campaign funds from postmasters, I desire to inform you that your information is decidedly misleading. What was done was that the postmasters were asked to recommend some political leader in his community to handle the solicitation of funds. We did not receive any tickets to be sold, nor were we asked for any money. About his mailing list, I desire to point out that this can be obtained by anyone, and that the list of district committeemen is also available to anyone who is in need of a mailing list for political purposes.

CHARLES H. REISINGER,
Postmaster

Dallastown, Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Blueprints for Law Reform

Traced by Richard L. Strout

WHAT causes crime? What causes criminal law delays? What's wrong with American courts, American justice?

An expert view on all these matters is contained in the following excerpts from the June, 1936, issue of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, of which Newton D. Baker is president, taken from an article by Herbert Harley, veteran secretary of the organization. The Judicature Society is a militant reform agency working in the legal world for improved administration of justice.

A condensation of the article follows:

Criminal justice is not to be seriously affected by mere changes in procedure. The trouble with criminal justice is political—political judges, political court employees, political prosecutors, political chiefs of police. . . . The trouble with the numerous reformers in this field is that they demand immediate results. They lack the intestinal fortitude for a campaign that involves constitutional revision. But they are hard at work and are approaching the right solution.

This right solution implies abolishing all petty courts, of having courts unified throughout the state, with administrative direction, rule-making powers, and so finally real responsibility. Of freeing our judges from insecure tenure and political dependence. Of getting the prosecutors out of politics and into a state organization. The prosecutors, as we discovered in our first studies, are not a part of the judicial structure, but of the executive branch of government. Such anomalies are unavoidable under our distribution of the powers of government. A court cannot properly prosecute, but it can control a prosecutor's work after arraignment.

Cannot this also be said, that once the principles are formulated and accepted, the problem no longer remains an intellectual problem, but one of propaganda, or, if you please, of education? It does not take ten minutes to make any person versed in business organization understand the tenets of judicial reform—responsible and expert selection of judges, the business organization of the courts, the rule-making power, the organization of the entire bar in each state for self-discipline, and higher standards for admission.

There is something to be said about judicial councils. Even with advisory power only, and too often crippled for want of money, the judicial councils represent a tremendous advance over the arid decades which preceded them. They should become adjuncts of or integral parts of unified court systems. They may become important in nominating candidates for judicial appointment. They are needed to assist in rule-making, which languishes where left only to judges.

It is easy, we have found, to convert lawyers to policies which stretch their arms to power. . . . Can they not as loudly demand that our miserable inferior courts be abolished? They especially clamor for the independence of the judiciary, but they do not visualize its essential dependence in most states, and do not strive to build a genuinely strong, independent and responsible judicature.

Bar integration at the least is certainly marching to victory. It will mean such an element in our national life as has been needed, since conservatism is now the essence of reform, or is at least to those who comprehend genuine conservatism.

We have said before that the American Judicature Society has no fixed creed. It belongs to those who choose to belong to it. Those who have joined recently and who join in the future attach themselves to no decrepit organization, but to one which has sunk its roots deep into the national soil, has weathered frost and hail and hurricanes, which has been able to reward the services of many members with participation in a campaign that sometimes wins, and sometimes loses, but invariably rewards every worker's conscience and pride.

Mirror of World Opinion

Present-Day Dragons

THIS is St. George's Day. St. George for Merrie England! There is nothing a saint cannot do with a merry people. When the Norman army came up against the English, before them rode Taillefer the bard singing a song. They conquered with a song upon their lips. No wonder St. George became the patron saint of the people strengthened by the Norman amalgam.

They became the world's greatest conquerors, those people. . . . They overcame perils without and darkness within; pestilence and ignorance and oppression.

They did these things because they were merry fighters. St. George was never without a dragon in his path. But his army was never without a song upon its lips. If it was not one dragon it was another. . . .

We have our dragon. His name is Despair. Only a fool could fail to see him in the doubt that clouds many an English eye and makes irresolute the beat of many an English heart.

What has become of our old firmness of purpose, you hear men ask on every hand. Abroad, the English haggle and chaffer. They have lost the gift of deeds; they weakly play with words for counters upon the uncompromising black and white of fate's board. . . .

At home, too, the voice of lamentation is heard. Taxes increase, and men ask why, ready as ever to let the present loss obscure the prospect of the ultimate gain.

We do not ask to be immune from dragons, because we have the sense to know that warfare is a condition of life—warfare not perhaps against flesh and blood, but a war of the spirit against principalities and powers, and darkness in high places.

The resources of the English people today are what they always were: courage and humor, industry and resolution, love of their own land and tolerance for others. The business of leadership is to use these qualities, to find for them scope and direction, to give the people hope in their warfare.

When Christian was free from fear of Giant Despair he was nearer to the day when the burden fell from his shoulders. And we find, as he found, that Despair, like the lions in his path, was something that could be simply walked past by a man with resolution in his heart and a song on his lips.—*London* (Eng.) *Evening Standard.*